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ABSTRACT

The Indians Into Medicine Program presents an additional 44 brief biographies of American Indian health professionals (7 women and 37 men) from 29 different tribal groups, to acquaint young Indian people with potential careers in health professions (4 of the biographies appeared in Volume One). The biographical sketches contain information on: age; tribal affiliation; early influences toward a medical career; family and educational background; professional career and areas of interest; professional memberships and honors; difficulties, discrimination or racial prejudice encountered; and opinions on health care for Indian people. Medical specializations of those described include: general medicine (Drs. Allen, DeRoin, Parkhurst); internal medicine (Drs. Amos, Ignace, Kaur, Pease, Wilson, Work); family practice (Drs. Asher, Berretta, Chappabitty, Cook, Jones, Latimer, Livermont, Markert, Poolaw, Steele); pediatrics (Drs. Avritt, Hardy, Jacobs, Moseley); psychiatry (Drs. Chicks, Clevenger, Reid, Thompson, Walker); public health (Drs. Clarke, Dru); dentistry (Dr. Claymore); obstetrics/gynecology (Drs. Conner, DeMeyere, LaRoque, Vandall); preventive medicine (Dr. deMontigny); oncology (Dr. Hampton); teaching (Drs. Hampton, Rhoades); surgery (Drs. Johansen, Vinson); veterinary medicine (Dr. Lyon); ophthamology (Dr. Meister); ear, nose and throat (Dr. Sciacca); and orthopedic surgery (Dr. Whitecloud). Photographs of 29 doctors are provided. (MH)

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American Indian Doctors Today

This book, the second in a series, contains biographies of various physicians, a dentist and a veterinarian. We decided it is not our place to print biographies of more traditional Indian healers, who are well-known among their respective tribes.

Cover Art by David Ripley, Arikara-Blackfoot

AMERICAN INDIAN DOCTORS TODAY

VOLUME TWO

Edited and Compiled by

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assisted by
Rhonda L. Hadlock

for the

Indians Into Medicine Program
School of Medicine
University of North Dakota

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We wish to express appreciation to the Association of American Indian Physicians for contributing the biographies of Doctors Jacobs, Poolaw, Walker and Whitecloud, III.

The Indians Into Medicine (INMED) Program is committed to assisting Indian students preparing for health careers. INMED provides personal, academic and financial support for participating students. Through this volume of biographies, we hope to stimulate you to consider putting your talents to work in a health care field. Please contact us if you have any questions concerning careers in medicine, dentistry, nursing, medical technology or any other health profession.

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AN INDIAN'S PRAYER

O Father
Whose voice I hear in the winds and
Whose breath gives life to the world,
Hear me.

I am a man before you, one of your many children.
I am small and weak.
I need your strength and wisdom.
Let me walk in beauty and
Make my eyes ever behold the red and purple sunsets.
Make my hands respect the things you have made,
My ears sharp to hear your voice.
Make me wise so that I may know the things
You have taught my people—
The lessons you have hidden in every leaf and rock.

I seek strength, Father,
Not to be superior to my brothers,
But to be able to fight my worst enemy, MYSELF.

Make me ever ready to come to you
With clean hands and straight eye, so that
When life fades as the fading sunset,
My spirit may come to you without shame.

Tom Whitecloud, II, M.D., Chippewa
1914-1972, Founding Member, AAIP

FOREWORD

This volume of biographies has been compiled to provide you with real-life examples of the trials and rewards of becoming a physician. The men and women have come from a variety of backgrounds, and are currently using their skills to serve in many different ways. But all of them have two qualities in common — an Indian heritage they are proud of, and the desire to be of health care service to others.

The book does not provide complete life histories of these health professionals, nor does it include biographies of all of the Indian doctors that deserve to be honored.

We hope that Indian students, as you read these stories, will consider entering a health profession yourself. As you know, preparing for a health career requires hard work, persistence, and a solid education. But don't lose sight of the fact that doctors, nurses and other health professionals are living, breathing human beings like yourself; and their achievements have not always been easy for them.

Explore all of the educational opportunities available to you, and develop your potential to the fullest. If you choose a medical career, you can make an important contribution. You can help fill the need for more health care professionals in Indian communities, and also provide community leadership and serve as an example for other Indian students.

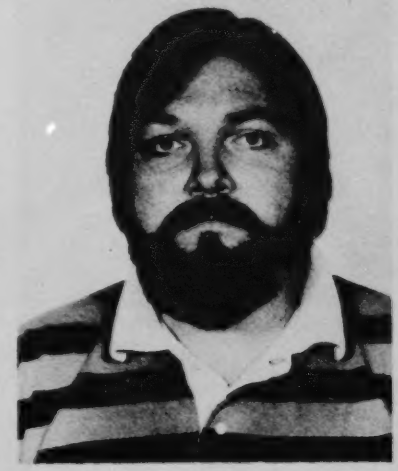
We are proud to offer you these biographies of successful Indian physicians. We hope they inspire you. We are especially proud of the successes of Doctors Allen, Amos, Asher, Avritt, Berretta, Chappabitty, Claymore, Conner, DeMeyere, Dru, Jones, Kaur, Latimer, Livermont, LaRoque, Meister, Moseley, Parkhurst, Pease, Sciacca, Vandall, Vinson, Wilson, and Work; because INMED was able to serve them during their educations.

Jim Claymore
Chairman
INMED Advisory Board

DR. JIM ALLEN

Dr. Jim Allen, Mikasuke, is a general medical officer with the Indian Health Service. He earned his medical degree in 1980 from the University of Alabama.

Dr. Allen was raised at Waycross, Georgia. His father (now deceased) was a farmer and his mother a teacher. During his teens, Dr. Allen was a member of the Yakima Indian Dancers and the Order of the Arrow Brotherhood Ritual Team.



He served in the U.S. Marines from 1962 until 1964, at which time he enrolled in the University of Georgia. He studied first at Waycross and later at the Athens campus. He worked at the campus bookstore as a clerk and later as the store's advertising manager. Dr. Allen was very active in the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at the University of Georgia and held several offices, including two terms as president. The fraternity was three times voted best on campus and twice voted best in the nation. Through the fraternity, Dr. Allen was involved in fund-raising benefits for the Kidney Foundation, United Appeal, March of Dimes, and the Heart Fund.

Dr. Allen earned a bachelor's degree in journalism and a master's degree in advertising and public relations. He worked for several years in sales and promotion with IT&T and Xerox Corporations. He had built a rewarding career, but he resigned his position in 1974 to enroll at Memphis State University and complete his pre-med requirements. He felt it his destiny to use his capabilities to help fulfill the Indian peoples' need for adequate health care.

Through the INMED Program, Dr. Allen entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine in 1975. He completed

his two-year B.S. in medicine degree at UND; and transferred to the University of Alabama/Birmingham, where he earned his M.D. degree.

His education was interrupted for a time during spring, 1978, when the driver of an automobile went through a stop sign and hit his motorcycle. His leg was seriously injured and it required four operations, a plate and a skin graft.

DR. MARIE ALLEN AMOS

Dr. Marie Allen Amos, Eastern Cherokee, is a joiner, a worker, and a leader. She has been active in campus organizations and chosen by her peers as a leader since she was in high school.

A Maryland resident, Dr. Amos was born in Baltimore and grew up in Silver Springs, where she attended Montgomery Blair High School. Her early hobbies included basketball, softball, choir, and rhythmic dance.

In high school Dr. Amos served as president of her junior and senior classes, president of church youth groups and also as president of the student government. She developed an intertest in medicine at an early age.

"Since my youth I have been exposed to hospital environment; having made a number of visits to hospitals and nursing homes with my father who visits constantly as a clergyman," she said. "My goal was to become a physician for the primary purpose of alleviating the sorrow and suffering of others."

Dr. Amos entered Emory and Henry College in Emory, Virginia for fall semester 1975. She was elected president of her dormitory, freshman representative to student government and student representative to the faculty. She also was a member of the Women's Association, Committee on Academic Standards, Chemistry Society, and captain of her intramural basketball and softball teams.

Dr. Amos was not afraid to challenge herself, and her superior achievements were not unnoticed by others; she was named Most Outstanding Freshman at Emory and Henry for 1975-76. Surprisingly, this was an off-year for Dr. Amos, and her grades were below

what she considered an acceptable level.

"I was sick for approximately seven months out of the nine with a serious ear infection, which was complicated due to the climate. The illness prevented me from giving my best academically."

She transferred to the University of Maryland at College Park the next year and changed her major from chemistry to microbiology. At the University of Maryland, Dr. Amos brought her grade point average up to a 3.5 level and was again active in campus organizations. She served on the Administration Rules and Ethics Committee; the Newsletter Editorial Board; and the Academic Affairs Commission. She participated in the American Indian Society and the Pre-Med Society. Dr. Amos achieved membership in the Microbiology Honor Society in 1977.

In addition to all these activities, she held jobs in a snack bar, department stores, and as dorm supervisor. Dr. Amos received some financial aid through the Methodist Church. She also worked as a microbiologist at Abel Laboratories in Columbia, Maryland near the end of her undergraduate years.

She entered medical school at the University of North Dakota for fall semester 1978 through the INMED Program. Dr. Amos welcomed an opportunity to enroll in a program oriented toward Indian health care.

"Since I am of American Indian (Cherokee) descent, one of my objectives is to practice medicine on one of the Indian reservations or other areas where doctors are needed so desperately."

Dr. Amos continued her leadership during medical school. She was president of the freshman class at the UND School of Medicine. She served for two years as president of the Association of Native American Medical Students.

After completing the two year B.S. in medicine program at UND, she transferred to George Washington University School of Medicine.

She participated in two five-week clerkships at the Indian Hospital in Cherokee, North Carolina, and finished medical school with honors in the spring, 1982. That summer she began an internal medicine residency at Mercy Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Amos is a dedicated and conscientious physician of deep religious conviction. She obviously knows how to use her time wisely, and is a credit to both the Indian and the medical worlds.

DR. RICHARD ASHER

Dr. Richard Asher, Cherokee, was born and raised at Fairfax, a small town in Northeastern Oklahoma with a large Osage population. He entered the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville after he graduated from high school in 1967; but he feels he lacked direction at the time.

"My attitude toward school was poor during my first two years (of college), but then my desire changed. This was shown by my improved grades. When my brother became a dentist, I became even more interested in medicine," he said.

Dr. Asher transferred to Central State College in Edmond, Oklahoma after two years at Arkansas. He completed his B.S. in chemistry degree in 1972. He helped finance his undergraduate years with a variety of jobs; working as a janitor, houseboy, pipeline laborer, and truck driver.

After college, Dr. Asher entered the California College of Podiatric Medicine in San Francisco. "I enjoyed podiatry school, but I could see that it was a limited practice. At that time I decided to try to get into medical school."

He then entered the special graduate program at INMED, which had just become operational in 1973. The special graduate program is for Indian college graduates to complete medical school admissions requirements and strengthen their academic backgrounds in preparation for medical school. After a year at the University of North Dakota, Dr. Asher was accepted to the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Spending one winter in North Dakota, he had decided that the 20 degree below zero temperatures were not for him.

He completed medical school at the University of Colorado in 1978 and completed a family practice residency at the University of Wyoming in Casper in January, 1982.

Dr. Asher and his wife, Dr. Barbara Riley, an Aleut/Eskimo from Alaska, have returned to Alaska where Dr. Asher is working at the PHS Native Hospital located in Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska. They recently became the proud parents of a son, Thomas Tipton Asher.

DR. PAUL AVRITT

Paul Avritt is one-half Pueblo, enrolled at San Felipe Reservation. He grew up on the west side of Albuquerque, New Mexico where he attended elementary, junior high and high school. Although raised in the city, the Avritt children were involved in many Indian activities during their youth.

"My mother always insisted that we realize where our roots are. When we were growing up we attended Indian dances throughout the years," said Dr. Avritt. "She told us Pueblo legends and kept us in touch with the things going on with the Pueblo."

An early interest in natural sciences may have contributed to Dr. Avritt's decision to become a physician, although he didn't make that decision until his junior year in college.

"I found that my interests were in helping people and in biology. The profession that matched these interests was medicine," he said.

Dr. Avritt completed his undergraduate work at Dartmouth College and the University of New Mexico, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in biology in 1976. He helped finance his education by working as a carpenter's helper during his freshman year, and later as an installer and a mechanic.

Dr. Avritt was a laboratory technician at the New Mexico State Laboratories during most of his senior year of college. A grant from the All Indian Pueblo Council also helped Dr. Avritt pay for some undergraduate years.

He entered medical school at the University of North Dakota through the Indians Into Medicine (INMED) Program. After his sophomore year, Dr. Avritt transferred to the University of Colorado Medical Center to complete his four-year medical degree.

The encouragement and support from his wife and parents were very important to Dr. Avritt during his education. He said he is also very thankful for the INMED Program, which provided personal support as well as financial aid. Dr. Avritt said he was intrigued by the opportunity to achieve a medical education and retain his Indian identity. Now an intern at the University of Nebraska, Dr. Avritt plans to specialize in pediatrics and serve Pueblo people after he completes his residency. He feels this is important because many Pueblo people must now travel up to

40 miles to see the nearest physician.

The rigors of a medical education can be very trying. Dr. Avritt stressed the importance of preparing oneself for the challenge, talking to doctors, and finding out the good and bad points of a medical career.

Having a deep interest in the outdoors, Dr. Avritt enjoys hiking and camping, "but during internship I prefer to sleep when the time is available," he said.

Dr. Avritt and his wife, Joy, are the parents of a daughter named Sonya.

DR. JEANNE BERRETTA

Dr. Jeanne Berretta is a resident physician specializing in family practice. She is the daughter of Dr. Perry C. Smith, Tsimpshian/Tlinget, a dentist who was one of the first Alaska natives to study medicine.

Jeanne Berretta grew up in Condon, Oregon, "a small town located on the arid desert-like Columbia River Plateau, where cattle and wheat are the principal industries." Her father had set up a private practice there after a short assignment with the ANHS in Alaska.

"During high school, I decided to use my most proficient and, at the time, developed talent and enter the field of journalism. A few days before college began, I changed my mind again and opted for a career in medicine. I don't know exactly what changed my mind, but everything I'd done up until then seemed to point optimistically towards my goal."

In 1971 she entered Marylhurst, a small liberal arts college for women located just outside Portland.

"Condon High School presented little challenge, which was to be a drawback for me in college. I found my freshman year at college to be much more difficult than high school. I soon found out that I wasn't the only one accustomed to being at the top of the class. The curve was higher and I studied hard."

Two years later while an exchange student at the College of St. Rose in Albany, New York, Jeanne met Edward S. Berretta, who was then a third-year medical student at Albany Medical College. They married the next winter.

The Berrettas moved to Hartford, Connecticut, during 1974

where Edward began an internship in internal medicine and Jeanne completed her final year of pre-med studies. She graduated with a degree in biology with general honors.

While looking into and applying to various medical schools, Jeanne heard about the INMED Program.

"The INMED Program was instrumental in my attending medical school, I went to the University of North Dakota School of Medicine through the Program. Funding was available through INMED as well as moral support. Through the experience, I have developed stronger ties with Indian peoples' health problems. I think INMED is the strongest Indian medical force today with regards to Western medicine."

Jeanne Berretta completed the two year B.S. in medicine program at UND and transferred to the University of Albama, Birmingham, to complete her M.D. degree. She gave birth to their first child, Gretchen, while a first-year medical student. She said that finding adequate child care was one of the biggest problems encountered during her education. The Berrettas now also have a son, Matthew.

"My main interest in medicine is people. I enjoy being and working with them. I am particularly attracted by the deep sense of purpose and satisfaction that being a physician brings. I want a medical career that is versatile, i.e., a family practice that can be carried out in a smaller community."

Dr. Jeanne Berretta is a member of Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Association of American Indian Physicians. Last summer she was a preceptor for the AAIP Summer Live-In Program. An Indian girl considering a medical career accompanied Dr. Berretta during her daily routine.

This past year Jeanne has done locum tenens work in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming for IHS. She also worked this spring at the Urban Indian Health Clinic in Portland, Oregon.

Currently she is completing a family practice residency at Eastern Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina.

DR. EDWIN CHAPPABITTY

Dr. Edwin Chappabitty is currently a family practice resident at Bernalillo County Medical Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He resigned from the U.S. Regular Army after five years of commissioned service to pursue his goal of becoming a physician.

"I believe that American Indians want and deserve American Indian physicians," he said.

Dr. Chappabitty grew up in Lawton, Oklahoma. He is the second of five children, and is a member of the Comanche Tribe. He is also part Apache, and his maternal grandmother was born a prisoner of war with Geronimo's Apache Band.

After graduating from Oklahoma State University with a degree in zoology, Dr. Chappabitty accepted a regular army commission as an officer in field artillery. He served in the Vietnam War as a military paratrooper, and received numerous awards for valor.

In 1972, Dr. Chappabitty left active duty for the Army Reserve to allow himself time to prepare for a medical education. He attended graduate school at Dartmouth and later transferred to the University of North Dakota to complete his pre-med preparation through the INMED Program. During these years, Dr. Chappabitty was also active in college photography and Indian clubs.

He graduated from medical school at the University of Colorado Medical Center in 1980. Several of Dr. Chappabitty's former instructors have commended his unique ability to grow through experience in both Indian and non-Indian cultures. He plans to enter the Indian Health Service when he completes his residency, and he will most definitely be a physician who can inspire trust among his patients.

DR. CALVIN CHICKS

Dr. Chicks is a psychiatrist with a private practice in Janesville, Wisconsin.

He was born in Gresham, Wisconsin, May 17, 1924, and began his formal education in 1929 at the Lutheran Indian Mission School in Gresham. He graduated from Gresham High School in 1941. He did not enter college immediately after high school. In the six years between his graduation from high school and his entrance into college, Dr. Chicks trained as a plumber, did construction work, and served in the merchant marine for four and one-half years.

In 1947, Dr. Chicks entered the University of Wisconsin to begin his undergraduate work. He temporarily dropped out of school from 1950 to 1952 to work as a bartender and as an attendant in a mental hospital while he tried to accumulate some money. He married his wife, Clarice, during this time.

He returned to school and received his bachelor's degree in 1954, when he was about half-way through medical school. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin Medical School at Madison in 1956, and began his internship at St. Mary's Hospital in Madison. After one year of internship, he returned to the University for his psychiatric training, which he completed in 1960. He worked as a staff psychiatrist at the State Hospital in Winnebago, Wisconsin for one and one-half years. He left Winnebago in 1962 to enter private practice in Janesville, where he and his family now live.

Dr. Chicks grew up in an Indian community within a German farming area. When he was five years old, Dr. Chicks' parents lost their own farm and the family moved to his grandfather's farm, near an Indian mission school.

His father was the first chairman of the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe. The tribe was not organized until 1936 when the United States government gave land back to them and created a reservation. Although he is more than half Indian, Dr. Chicks never lived on the reservation himself.

Dr. Chicks' primary problem in fulfilling his career goal was lack of money. He said he can't remember experiencing any prejudice because of his Indian blood. He chose to enter the medical

profession because it offered prestige, good salaries, and the satisfaction of helping other people.

Now Dr. Chicks is the head of his own clinic, the Janesville Psychiatric Clinic, and has a successful private practice. He also runs a half-way house for alcoholics and heads the alcoholism and drug abuse team at a nearby public mental health clinic.

Dr. Chicks and his wife, Clarice, have four children. He is a licensed pilot, who enjoys golf, tennis, ice dancing, music and landscape gardening. His wife is an artist and musician. Dr. Chicks is a charter member of the Association of American Indian Physicians, the Group Psychotherapy Association, the American Medical Association, the Society of Psychoanalytic Physicians, the Wisconsin Medical Society, and the American Psychiatric Association and its state chapter.

DR. FRANK CLARKE

Frank Clarke, M.D., is a Hualapai Indian physician in the USPHS Commissioned Corps with the rank of medical director. From 1975-80, he was clinical director of the Albuquerque Indian Hospital and director of Community Health Services for the Albuquerque Service Unit which included 12 clinics on nine reservations and three schools. Presently he works in the Preventive Health Branch of the Albuquerque Area in mental health/alcoholism.

Dr. Clarke was student body president at Sherman Institute in Riverside (California), cum laude at Los Angeles City College, and lettered in football two years at UCLA. He received his Doctor of Medicine degree from St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1950 and interned at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital. He had postgraduate training at the U.S. Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md. A general practice residency was completed at the Tulane County (Calif.) General Hospital.

During World War II he saw service as a hospital corpsman in the South Pacific, and as a physician during the Korean Conflict. In 1948, he did duty at the Navajo Medical Center in Fort Defiance while it was under the BIA.

His biography is in *Who's Who, Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, and *Indians of Today*. He was presented the Indian Achievement Award by the Indian Council Fire of Chicago in 1961.

Dr. Clarke is a founding member of the Association of American Indian Physicians and was elected its third president. He is a charter fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians and is certified by the American Board of Family Practice. He is the immediate-past chairman of the National Council of Clinical Directors representing the physicians in the Indian Health Service. He is on the faculty of Georgetown University School of Medicine as an assistant clinical professor in the Department of Family and Community Medicine. He has a Master of Public Health degree (behavioral science) from the University of California at Berkley.

He is married to Pearl Tucker and has six children. Michael

is a dentist in Oakland, Tim a music composer, Steve and Terry are pre-meds, M. Robert works at Disneyland and Sha-Ni is a 10-year old AAU swimmer.

DR. MICHAEL CLAYMORE

Dr. Michael Claymore is a graduate of Boyne School of Dental Science at Creighton University in Omaha, NE. He is the first dentist to graduate through the INMED Program.

A member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Dr. Claymore spent most of his childhood at the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota where his mother, Ruth, was a teacher and his father, James, a BIA employee. James Claymore is a charter member of the INMED Advisory Board/Program Advocates. He has served as chairman of the Board for several years.

In 1971, Dr. Michael Claymore completed a computer technology course at Control Data Institute in Dallas, TX. He graduated at the top of his class, and was immediately hired by Docutel Corporation, an electronics firm. He was appointed area supervisor of field engineering, with responsibility for the company's men and machines in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

After one year with Docutel Corporation, Dr. Claymore heard of the INMED Program, which was then in its first year of operation and recruiting students. Dr. Claymore had a high aptitude for the natural sciences, and he entered the University of North Dakota as a freshman through INMED. At the age of 26, he faced eight years of education for a medical or dental degree.

Dr. Claymore completed his pre-dental work at UND and entered the Creighton dental school in 1976. He received his D.D.S. degree in 1980.

After his graduation, Dr. Claymore worked for a year at the

IHS dental clinic at Eagle Butte, S.D. He is currently practicing at Kellogg, Idaho.

Like many people raised on a reservation, Dr. Claymore is an avid hunter and fisherman. He and his wife, Mary, have one child.

DR. JOHANNA CLEVENGER

Dr. Johanna Clevenger, a psychiatrist with a private practice in Dallas, Texas, was born November 20, 1937 in the Albuquerque Indian Hospital in New Mexico. Her mother was a full-blood Navajo, a woman who had attended college and taught school for many years. Dr. Clevenger's mother successfully made the transition from the reservation to the white world. Dr. Clevenger's father, a white employee of the Santa Fe Railroad, thought education was wasted on women; she was motivated to remain in school by her mother's example.

Dr. Clevenger went to a large high school, yet she was the only Indian student. She often experienced racial prejudice while she was growing up. For example, she and her mother frequently had difficulty getting served in restaurants, and once their landlord asked them to move because they were Indians. She found less racial prejudice in college and medical school, although there was some discrimination against her because she was a woman.

Dr. Clevenger changed majors often during her undergraduate years. She married a geology instructor after her junior year. However, he died of leukemia (a cancer of the blood) soon after their marriage. She decided to attend medical school and then went on to complete a degree at Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, receiving substantial financial help from the Navajo Tribal Scholarship Fund. She graduated in 1963. In medical school she met and married a fellow medical student.

Following graduation from medical school, Dr. Clevenger returned to Albuquerque for a year of internship at the hospital where she had been born. Following her internship, she and her husband worked together for two years on the Navajo reservation, where they adopted a child, half Navajo and half Zia. Dr. Clevenger also began to try to learn the Navajo language. In 1967, she returned to Dallas to begin residency in psychiatry, an interest she had since reading Sigmund Freud's *The Interpretation of Dreams*, a famous book by one of the founders of modern psychiatry. She finished her residency in 1971.

Dr. Clevenger considers the Indian boarding school system an important psychiatric issue. She feels that the boarding schools are harsh, militaristic, and repressive. Indian children in boarding

schools are liable to lose their ties with their tribal culture. Dr. Clevenger believes that Indian children should be able to remain at home where they can learn traditional values and ways.

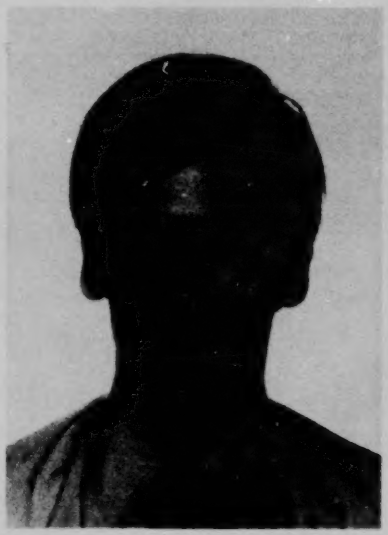
She was elected president of the Association of American Indian Physicians in 1982. She says the Association has been very valuable by helping Indian health professionals maintain ties with their traditional cultures. She feels it is very important for Indian people to have Indian health professional role models. She intends to devote some of her future time to Indian mental health problems.

DR. GARY CONNER

Dr. Gary Conner, Seneca, is a member of a private obstetrics and gynecology practice at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He grew up at Beaver, Pennsylvania; and attended the University of Pittsburgh, graduating with a B.S. in microbiology in 1973.

Dr. Conner worked fulltime as a laborer at Westinghouse through most of his undergraduate education. He also worked as an announcer at the campus radio station. Dr. Conner feels that learning to speak well and relate to other people is very important to anyone considering a medical career.



"Since it has been stated that emotions are symptomatic of certain illnesses, perhaps allowing sufficient time for patients to talk would enable their true problems to surface. Verbal communication appears to be an invaluable tool," he said.

An INMED medical student, Dr. Conner attended the University of North Dakota and Mount Sinai (New York, NY) schools of medicine. He completed his OB/GYN residency at Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. CHARLES COOK

Dr. Cook is a family practitioner living in Poteau, Oklahoma. He was born April 10, 1947. His mother was one-fourth Cherokee and his father was one-eighth Cherokee.

Dr. Cook's childhood and early education were in Grove, Oklahoma and Southern Illinois. He graduated from high school in Tulsa. Dr. Cook was always interested in science courses, and his high school biology teacher gave him special challenges and encouragement.

After graduation from high school, Dr. Cook enrolled in Drury College in Springfield, Missouri for one year, then he transferred to the pre-med program at Tulsa University for three years. He entered the Oklahoma University Medical School in 1969, and received his M.D. degree in 1973.

The major obstacle Dr. Cook faced in getting his education was a lack of funds. During college and medical school, he worked part-time at various jobs, and his wife, Connie, worked full-time as a secretary.

Dr. Cook did his internship at the Memorial Medical Center in Corpus Christi, Texas, and then he and his wife returned to Oklahoma and settled in Poteau where he set up private practice. They plan to remain in Poteau, or a similar rural area. They have one son.

Dr. Cook is a member of the state and national chapters of the American Medical Association, the Association of American Indian Physicians, the Oklahoma and National Association of Family Practice, the LeFlore-Haskell County Medical Society, and he represents his district at the Oklahoma Family Practice House of Delegates.

Dr. Cook is learning the Cherokee language through a tape series. He enjoys teaching and would like to help Indian communities as a volunteer or consultant.

DR. AARON DeMEYERE

Dr. Aaron DeMeyere is an OB/GYN resident at Blodgett Hospital in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was born in Ontario, and grew up at Algonac, Michigan.

A member of the Saginaw Band of Chippewa, Dr. DeMeyere was a leader at Michigan University in initiating and implementing many activities in the interest of American Indian students. An active member of the North American Indian Student Association, he is responsible for establishing the first counseling services designed specifically for American Indian students at Michigan State. He also organized an Indian Culture Room in a residence hall on campus.

"Aside from setting up practice near or in a needy Indian community, I would also like to become community involved in such a way that I may be able to set up programs, both health and otherwise," said Dr. DeMeyere. He feels he will be of service to a greater number of people by also becoming involved in community projects.

At Michigan State, he was appointed to the President's Minority Advisory Council and the John R. Winchester Scholarship Committee. He was a volunteer at the Lansing Halfway House and Lansing General Hospital.

"I have always had a high interest and respect for medicine and the human body. I can recall that back as far as junior high school I had thoughts of pursuing a profession in human medicine. It is the ultimate profession for me, as it is very much in keeping with my concept of growth and the life long education," he said.

Dr. DeMeyere entered the University of North Dakota School

of Medicine through the INMED Program in 1976. He speaks very highly of INMED, "The services and support they provide are invaluable."

He completed the two-year B.S. in medicine program at UND and transferred to the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center to complete his final two years of medical training. Dr. DeMeyere was a council member of the Association of Native American Medical Students.

DR. LIONEL deMONTIGNY

Dr. Lionel deMontigny is medical consultant for alcoholism programs for the Indian Health Service, Rockville, Maryland.

Dr. deMontigny was born on the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation in North Dakota in October of 1935. He began his education at the Indian school in Belcourt, but he finished high school at Grand Forks, North Dakota. Dr. deMontigny attended the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks and graduated in 1957. He was accepted to the UND School of Medicine that fall.

He received a B.S. in medicine degree in 1959, and transferred to the University of Wisconsin to complete his M.D. degree. Dr. deMontigny was the first Indian student to graduate from the University of North Dakota School of Medicine.

After his graduation from Wisconsin, Dr. deMontigny went to St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth, Minnesota for his internship. Following his internship, he moved to Pine Ridge, South Dakota, where he worked in general practice with the Public Health Service. While at Pine Ridge, he also designed a preventive medicine program for the reservation population.

In 1964, Dr. deMontigny moved to Oklahoma where he was the first appointee to a three-year residency program in preventive medicine. The program was established by the Division of Indian Health, the University of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma State Department of Health.

After his residency, he became deputy director for the Public Health Service, Portland, Oregon Area Office. While he held this position, Dr. deMontigny initiated tribally oriented and operated

health programs, and he worked to encourage young Indian people to enter college and medical school.

In 1969, he moved to the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory as a research and development specialist. In 1971, he became the director for the Community Development Division, Indian Health Service.

Dr. deMontigny was named Outstanding American Indian of the Year in 1972. He still practices the traditions of his people and enjoys taking part in pow wows as a singer and dancer.

"Know your Indian traditions and languages," he says, "These will help you to cope academically as well as socially. They will give you strength you need at crucial times. Develop reading skills at an early age and use these skills to help you understand the total world in which you live."

DR. WILLIAM DeROIN

William DeRoin called himself, "an old time G.P.," (general practitioner). "Today," he said, "we're called family physicians." A family physician is a specialist who is concerned with the continuing and comprehensive health care of families.

Dr. DeRoin was in private practice in Omaha, Nebraska with his oldest son, Dennis, who joined his father after completing his family practice residency.

Dr. DeRoin was born July 25, 1928, in Blue Springs, Nebraska. He grew up in Wymore, Nebraska, and was enrolled in the Iowa Tribe. His was the only Indian family in the community. Dr. DeRoin graduated from high school in 1946. He received track and scholastic scholarships to attend Doane College in Crete, Nebraska, but he quit after one year and became a truck driver.

Dr. DeRoin drove truck for about 10 years (until 1958) when he was in an accident which crushed his right leg and foot. The accident ended Dr. DeRoin's truck driving career, and marked the beginning of his medical career.

Dr. John Butler, of Hot Springs, South Dakota came into Dr. DeRoin's life at this point, and that proved to be important. Dr. Butler was instrumental in saving Dr. DeRoin's leg from being amputated, and it was Dr. Butler who encouraged Dr. DeRoin to consider returning to college and entering the medical profession.

So, when he was thirty years old, and married with three children, Dr. DeRoin went back to college. Financial assistance from the state of Nebraska was arranged by Dr. Lew Campbell. Additional assistance came from the Vocational Rehabilitation Program and workman's compensation. These funds helped Dr. DeRoin pay for tuition, books, and other expenses during the six and one-half years he was in school. Dr. DeRoin's wife also worked while he was in college, and they took out loans. Even then, however, his family had to do without many things while he was in school. Dr. DeRoin's change of professions took a great deal of courage, and he believed it would not have been possible to make the change without the help, understanding, and sacrifice of his family and friends.

Dr. DeRoin received both his B.S. degree and his M.D. degree

in 1965. His M.D. degree is from the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, at Omaha.

Dr. DeRoin held positions in the Nebraska chapter of the American Academy of Family Physicians, including secretary-treasurer and president (1979). He was president of the Douglas-Sarpy County Heart Association, a member of the board of directors of the Nebraska State Heart Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Nebraska Methodist Hospital Medical Staff.

Dr. DeRoin was also a member of the Committee on Indian Health of the American Academy of Family Physicians, and he served on the Admissions Committee of the University of Nebraska School of Medicine where he was a clinical instructor.

To the dismay of his family, friends and colleagues Dr. DeRoin died unexpectedly of heart disease in December, 1980 at the age of 52.

DR. RALPH DRU

Dr. Ralph Dru is a full-blooded Cheyenne physician who also holds a Master of Public Health degree. Dr. Dru's specialty is alcoholism and drug abuse. He has conducted many workshops on this topic, developed nationally accredited training programs, performed research and developed detox programs.

Born in Thomas, Oklahoma, Dr. Dru spent his formative years in rural Oklahoma. He was orphaned at the age of seven and attended BIA boarding schools. Dr. Dru had an early interest in animals. During his youth he even worked for a local veterinarian. He received further inspiration toward the health careers from his older sister, Irene Hamilton, who is a physician's assistant at the PHS Indian Clinic at Miami, Oklahoma.

Dr. Dru's first college degree was a B.S. in medical technology from Southwestern State College in Weatherford, Oklahoma. He has also been trained as an x-ray technologist.

After college, Dr. Dru entered the military and served in the Korean War. He was extensively involved in combat and honored with the Commendations Medal for Outstanding Service, the Bronze Star (for valor), the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, Korean service medals, the Combat Infantry Badge, and the Parachute Badge.

From 1963 until 1972, Dr. Dru worked as a medical and radiological technologist, mostly with the Indian Health Service. His career advanced steadily and Dr. Dru became supervisor and administrator for comprehensive laboratory programs, while also

developing his abilities to perform the most complex clinical laboratory procedures.

From 1968 until 1972 he was laboratory manager/supervisory medical technologist at the IHS hospital in Ft. Defiance, Arizona. During this time, Dr. Dru organized a one-year clinical training program for certified laboratory assistants. The program is recognized by the American Society for Clinical Pathologists.

Ralph Dru was already going above and beyond the "call of duty" to serve his people, but he was compelled to do more. He finished his pre-med requirements through Northern Arizona University and entered the Dartmouth School of Medicine in 1972. He transferred to the University of North Dakota in 1973. Dr. Dru completed his medical degree at the University of Oklahoma in Oklahoma City. He was able to work as a student physician in the Indian Clinic at Red Lake Reservation and also in Oklahoma City. Dr. Dru was the second Indian physician to graduate through the INMED Program.

He overcame an obstacle that most medical students do not have. Cheyenne is his first language, not English. This means that when he took a test, Dr. Dru had to read and answer the questions in English while reasoning in the Cheyenne language. His Cheyenne upbringing was an asset after medical school, when he served for a time as general medical officer at the Indian Clinic at Lame Deer, Montana on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

In 1979 Dr. Dru left Lame Deer for Albuquerque, New Mexico where he began his monumental work in alcoholism prevention and treatment. He also completed his Master of Public Health degree through the University of California at Berkeley during 1979-80.

Dr. Dru is currently director of Oklahoma Special Alcohol and Drug Programs and adjunct professor in chemical dependency at the University of Oklahoma. He has logged 15 years of medical and administrative experience with the IHS. Over 6,000 professionals and paraprofessionals have participated in the Office of Alcoholism training programs which Dr. Dru conducts. His publications and videotapes form the basis for training many other IHS clinical and non-clinical personnel for alcoholism treatment. Recently, Dr. Dru has been involved in a widespread educational campaign to combat Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. He received the Outstanding Graduate Award from the INMED Program in 1978.

In 1981, he received an award from the National Indian Health Board for outstanding contributions to health care for Indian people. Dr. Dru is an active member of the Association of American Indian Physicians and served as executive board secretary during 1980.

He is married to Laverne Price, Arikara, from the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. They have two sons, Charles and Ike.

DR. JAMES WILBURN HAMPTON

Doctor James Wilburn Hampton is a practicing oncologist and clinical professor of medicine at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. He was formerly associated with the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation where he was a member and head of the Hematology Research Unit.

Doctor Hampton was born in Durant, Oklahoma on September 15, 1931. His father was one-fourth Chickasaw and was very active in Chickasaw politics and state politics. He represented the Chickasaw Tribe in their efforts to obtain remuneration for their coal lands in Eastern Oklahoma. He was a very active Democrat and was a member of two gubernatorial administrations, one under Governor E. W. Marland and the other under Governor Raymond Gary. He was the first securities administrator for the state of Oklahoma after the establishment of the commission.

Doctor Hampton's mother, Ouida Mackey Hampton, was one-half Choctaw. Her father was the last judge of Tobucksey County in the Choctaw Nation prior to statehood. The Choctaws and Chickasaws had been partially assimilated into the state of Oklahoma after statehood, however, they retained their traditional Indian ties. Doctor Hampton's mother was a charter member of the Ohoyohoma Club, a federated club of Indian women, whose function was to preserve their traditions and history. Doctor Hampton's maternal grandmother, the widow of the last judge of Tobucksey County, lived with the family for many years. She taught him as a child the Choctaw language and history. Her father had been the last judge of Blue County in the Choctaw Nation prior

to statehood. Both her husband and her father had been active in Choctaw government and politics for many years. Her father had fought with the Choctaw republic on the side of the confederacy in the Civil War and their family was very tied to the Choctaw traditions.

Doctor Hampton went to a special laboratory school associated with a state college in his hometown. This provided him special education opportunities which he might not have had in the public school environment. After high school he attended Southeastern State College and graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1952. He had demonstrated an interest in journalism, e.g. editor of the high school newspaper, the college newspaper, and contributed many articles and creative writing pieces to state journals. He entered the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine in 1952 and graduated with an M.D. degree in 1956. He was elected to membership in Alpha Omega Alpha. He continued his interest in journalism and edited the *Sooner Medic*, the medical school year book and was active in Indian club activities in both high school and college. His interest in art and music continued and he had several pieces that were judged in state competition. He also contributed a design for the Five Civilized Tribes Museum while he was in college which was given honorable mention.

Doctor Hampton chose a career in academic medicine. He studied at the University of Oklahoma and at the University of North Carolina and in Stockholm, Sweden. He continued his interest in research and teaching and advanced in the academic rank from instructor to assistant professor, associate professor, and full professor. He was rewarded by being appointed as the head of Hematology-Oncology in the Department of Medicine at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine and the head of hematology research at the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation. In addition to his teaching and research, Doctor Hampton found time to do volunteer work for the Native American Center health program in Oklahoma City. He was a member of their board for several years. He was also elected to the board of the only Indian medical organization, The Association of American Indian Physicians. He served as secretary for three years, president-elect, president, and immediate-past president of that organization. He

was also appointed to the Navajo Health Authority Medical Advisory Board and served in that capacity as they attempted to start an American Indian medical school on the Navajo reservation in Arizona. He served as the chairman of their Medical Advisory Committee and was asked to become the dean of the newly proposed American Indian medical school. He declined this opportunity to remain with his academic appointment at the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.

In 1977 Doctor Hampton left the full-time academic field to become the director of medical oncology and a practicing physician at Baptist Medical Center in Oklahoma City. He has continued to serve in that capacity until the present time. His interest in helping students enter the field of medicine has continued and he has served as an advisor for the student program for the Association of American Indian Physicians and he has also served on the admissions board three times at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine.

Doctor Hampton's wife is one-fourth Caddo and has served as a member of her tribal council for several years. She is also the chairman of the Caddo Health Authority and their delegate representative to the National Congress of American Indians. She is currently an instructor at the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma at Chickasha where she heads their Indian studies program. They have four children, one who has graduated from Stanford University and is now a law student at the University of Michigan, a second who is graduating from Stanford University this year, a daughter, age 16 and a son, age 11, who are still in school in Oklahoma City.

DR. PAT HARDY

Dr. Hardy was born in Caddo, Oklahoma in October, 1939. He is Choctaw and Cherokee, but he is not certain of his degree of blood.

His family moved to San Diego, California when his father entered the military, and there Dr. Hardy started school. Later his family returned to Oklahoma where he finished grade school. He went to Fort Supply and Shattuck high schools.

After he graduated from high school, Dr. Hardy went to college at Northwest State in Alva, Oklahoma for six months, then he transferred to Long Beach State University in Long Beach, California. He interrupted his undergraduate studies in 1958 when he enlisted in the Army for a two-year period. After his discharge, he returned to Long Beach State to complete the course work for his degree. In 1963, he graduated with a B.A. degree in zoology.

Dr. Hardy went directly into medical school at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) after his graduation from Long Beach State. He said he had wanted a career in medicine for as long as he could remember, but he is also quick to point out that none of his family ever pushed him into the decision to go to medical school. He does give some credit to his grandfather, a publisher, who influenced his career decision by giving him encouragement to do well in his school work.

After his graduation from the UCLA Medical School in 1967, Dr. Hardy attended the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis through 1968, and then he did his residency in pediatrics there. He completed his residency in 1970, and remained on the staff of the University of Minnesota for a year before returning to California where he joined the staff of the Kaiser Permanente Medical Group. In 1982 he accepted a position at The University of California at San Francisco as assistant professor of pediatrics.

Dr. Hardy stresses that "you should set a goal, know what you want to do, and do it." He says that he was involved in tribal political activities while in Oklahoma, but is no longer actively involved. He does feel his experience with the tribe helped to give him the determination he needed to overcome obstacles in reaching his goals.

Dr. Hardy and his wife are the parents of three boys and a girl.

DR. GERALD IGNACE

Dr. Gerald Ignace is a specialist in internal medicine in private practice in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dr. Ignace is three-fourths Coeur d'Alene. He was born on December 8, 1940, and grew up on a Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

After graduating from high school in Spokane, Washington, Dr. Ignace went to college in Spokane, receiving his bachelor's degree in basic medical science. He was then admitted to medical school at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He received his M.D. degree in 1965, and then did his internship in Denver, Colorado at Saint Joseph's Hospital. After completing his internship, he spent three years in the Public Health Service on the Navajo Reservation at Shiprock, New Mexico. He participated in an internal medicine residency at Milwaukee.

In high school, Dr. Ignace had considered teaching or medicine as possible careers. He chose medicine because he thought it would be more beneficial and more appropriate to his personal goals. Influences in his life which provided motivation were his parents, and Coeur d'Alene Tribal Chairman, Joe Garry.

Dr. Ignace says that one of the problems Indian students face in college and graduate school — one that he experienced personally — is the sense of uniqueness and isolation. He says that most Indian students feel that if they make it, they will have achieved something out of the ordinary, and they feel that they are alone, as Indians, in their educational or professional goals. Dr. Ignace says that these feelings are a great weight for a young student to bear.

Something that helped Dr. Ignace and influenced him very much was an Indian workshop he attended in 1966 at the University of Colorado, in Boulder, under the supervision of Indian historian and educator D'Arcy McNickle. During the workshop he discovered that there were other Indian students and young people with essentially the same goals he had, who wanted to finish college and help other Indian people achieve educational and professional goals. He found it very encouraging to know that he was not alone in his endeavors.

Dr. Ignace met his wife Georgianna at the workshop. She is Menominee. They have four children.

Dr. Ignace is a member of the Association of American Indian Physicians, and served as the association's president from August, 1977 to August 1978. He was elected member-at-large in 1982. He is also active in the Indian community, and has served as the chairman of the Milwaukee Indian Health Board.

DR. JOSEPH JACOBS

Intellectual honesty, honesty about one's limitations, and doing as well as one can; these are the elements of advice the Association of American Indian Physicians' 1982 Member-at-Large Joseph Jacobs, M.D., would offer Indian students enrolled in medical school today.

Dr. Jacobs took a long look at his own interests and abilities before making the decision to enter medical school at Yale where he received his M.D. in 1977. He had studied computer programming at Newark College and continued work as a computer programmer and consultant while working for a Bachelor of Science degree from Columbia University (which he received in 1973).

To this day, Jacobs maintains a keen interest in the capacity of computers to serve as a tool within medical science. He serves on a task force which is studying computerization within Indian Health Service. The group hopes to develop a master plan to enhance IHS data processing activities.

Within the Navajo area, where Jacobs serves as staff pediatrician at the Gallup Indian Medical Center, he uses computers to aid in tracking children with developmental disabilities and in coordination of their long term treatment.

Although his expertise with computers has served him well, Dr. Jacobs says that he reached a point at Columbia when he wanted to "stop working with machines and start working with people." It was then that his friends encouraged him to enter medical school. His interests turned to pediatric diseases.

Upon graduation, the first two years of his internship and residency were done at Dartmouth's Hitchcock Medical Center. The third year of his residence was completed at the Yale Department of Pediatrics.

Jacobs joined the Indian Health Service and was assigned to Gallup in July of 1980. His first 14 months were spent as an instructor for the medical center's Community Health Medic program.

Dr. Jacobs, a Caughnawaga Mohawk, sees a role for AAIP beyond providing assistance for American Indian students. He also sees it as a potential resource to tribes. With a membership comprised of physicians of varied expertise such as computers,

psychiatry, pediatrics, and many other fields. Jacobs believes that the membership could be called upon to assist tribes with such areas as planning and evaluation of health programs.

Jacobs and his wife reside in Gallup, N.M.

DR. KAJ JOHANSEN

Dr. Johansen is assistant professor of surgery at the University of Washington in Seattle. He is also a practicing surgeon.

Dr. Johansen was born on March 6, 1945 in Astoria, Oregon. His tribal affiliation on his mother's side is Delaware, of the Leni Lenape Clan. Dr. Johansen came from a large rural family that was very conscious of their Indian heritage, even though they had not been on a reservation for more than thirty years. His family has a distinguished history. His great-grandfather was Joseph Kilbuck, a pioneer and the first American-trained missionary in Alaska. There are rivers, mountain ranges, and schools of Alaska named after his great-grandfather.

Dr. Johansen spent his early childhood in Oregon, where he attended grade school. His father was a graduate student in chemistry at that time. After his father finished his formal education, the family moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they discovered that a very distant relative, Chief Kill Buck, had been a major figure in the Delaware Tribe in the late 1700's and early 1800's. They also found an island near Pittsburgh bearing the family name in its modern spelling, Kilbuck.

Dr. Johansen went to high school in Pittsburgh and graduated in 1962. He then enrolled in the University of Washington at Seattle. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1966 with a bachelor's degree in zoology. Zoology is a branch of natural science that deals with the study of animal history and behavior. He was then admitted to the University of Washington Medical School and received his medical degree in 1970.

He completed his medical/surgical internship at the University of Rochester in New York. After one year in Rochester, he went to San Diego, California for a residency in general surgery.

Dr. Johansen also began working on a doctor's (Ph.D.) degree in physiology while at San Diego, and he received that degree in 1978. He then began teaching and practicing surgery at the University of Washington.

Dr. Johansen says he decided very late on a medical career. A zoology major does little besides teach and research. This did not appeal to him since he had "a fair amount of social consciousness which needed exercise." He chose to become a doc-

tor because he wanted to contribute to society and help people.

He said that financing an education is difficult for anyone who does not have wealthy parents. He worked his way through medical school, as many students do. At that time he didn't know he could get assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Information about scholarships and loans available to Indian students was not offered to him.

Dr. Johansen is the member of several medical societies and associations, including the Association of American Physicians. He and his wife, Mary, have two daughters.

DR. CHARLES KIM JONES

As a boy, Dr. Charles Kim Jones, Cherokee, had an interest in science; an interest he had many opportunities to nurture in rural Oklahoma. His early pursuits included beekeeping, gardening, photography, and working in his father's country store. Dr. Jones was very active in Boy Scouts (achieving the rank of Eagle Scout) and the Future Farmers of America (honored as State Farmer).

He grew up at Sallisaw, Oklahoma, where there is a large population of Cherokee Indians. Dr. Jones feels close ties to the Northeastern Oklahoma region.

He entered the Navy the same month he graduated from high school at Sallisaw. He spent two years in the service working mainly in carpentry; which was another of his boyhood interests.

In 1973, he enrolled in Oklahoma State University at Stillwater. He achieved excellent grades, which earned him four separate scholarships as an undergraduate. Dr. Jones also held part time jobs as a lab technician and an emergency room orderly while at OSU. He graduated in 1977 with a B.S. in physiology.

That fall, Dr. Jones entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine through the INMED Program. He completed the two-year basic science program offered to Indian students through INMED, and transferred to Washington University School of Medicine at St. Louis for his final two years.

Dr. Jones is presently a family practice resident at Wesley Medical Center in Wichita, Kansas. His wife, Susan, is a doctor of osteopathy and also a family practice resident in the same program. When time allows, Dr. Jones works at the Wichita Urban Indian Health Center. The Doctors Jones plan to eventually practice in the Midwest.

DR. JUDITH SALMON KAUR

Dr. Judith Salmon Kaur, Cherokee, grew up in Chicago's inner city. Judith's father died when she was 12, and she and her mother often had a difficult time supporting themselves. Family needs had prevented Dr. Kaur's parents and family from finishing high school. Judith was a young girl of outstanding academic ability and deep religious convictions. Her mother wanted something better for her.

At her mother's urging, Dr. Kaur entered Wright Junior College in Chicago. In 1964, she received an award for being the top student in her class. Because of her outstanding performance, she received a scholarship for tuition when she transferred to Augustana (Rock Island, IL). She worked in clerical jobs throughout college to pay for her room and board. Dr. Kaur maintained an excellent academic record and graduated with a science education degree and a 3.87 grade point average.

She then attended Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., and earned a master's degree in counseling.

After graduate school, Dr. Kaur worked first as a science teacher and then as a professional counselor; a job she found most rewarding. She has a strong commitment to Indian people, and was very active with the Uptown Indian Center in Chicago; promoting field trips, clothing drives and other activities.

"My grandmother was a great influence on me when I was a child. It was she who taught me Cherokee ways and thoughts," Dr. Kaur said.

After five years as a counselor, Dr. Kaur took some time off to devote her life to her daughter Krista. "One of the greatest ex-

periences of my life was becoming a mother. I felt it was very important to stay home full time," she said.

As Krista approached school age, Dr. Kaur and her husband Alan discussed the possibility of Judith using her science aptitude to build a medical career. She entered Northeastern University in Chicago and completed her pre-medical requirements.

Dr. Kaur then entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine through the INMED Program. She received the Mosby Book Award for academic excellence during her first year at UND. After completing two years through the UND B.S. in medicine program, she transferred to the University of Colorado, Denver, to complete her medical degree. She has just completed an internal medicine residency in Denver.

Dr. Kaur is currently involved in a hematology/oncology (cancer research) fellowship and has several cancer research articles in process for publication. She is also an active member of AAIP.

DR. CHARLES LaROQUE

Dr. Charles LaRoque, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux, is currently an obstetrics/gynecology resident at Saginaw, Michigan. He is an accomplished Indian dancer and has been actively involved in Indian activities throughout his life.

Born at Pipestone, Minnesota, Dr. LaRoque spent his early years on the Sisseton Reservation in South Dakota. When he was 12 years old, the family of 13 moved to the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

He graduated from Anoka (Minn.) high school in 1960 and then served as a medical specialist in the U.S. Army. After his military service, Dr. LaRoque completed the nursing program at St. Mary's Junior College in Minneapolis and later the nurse anesthetist course at St. Mary's Hospital School of Anesthesia.

Dr. LaRoque then enrolled in a pre-med curriculum at the University of Minnesota. During this time, he was a member of the Minneapolis Indian Health Board, a volunteer tutor for the Service to American Indian Resident Students (STAIRS) Program, and he also helped recruit Indian students for the University of Minnesota. Dr. LaRoque and his wife now had three children, so he found it necessary to leave his studies and accept a position as a nurse anesthetist at Meeker County Memorial Hospital in Litchfield, Minn. He lectured often to human relations classes for Minnesota teachers, and also to groups of high school students on and off the reservation.

After 27 months at Litchfield, Dr. LaRoque left his secure job to complete his pre-med requirements at the University of North Dakota through the INMED Program. An INMED scholarship provided some support for his family while he attended college.

"The discontinuance of the military draft has seriously created shortages of physicians on Indian reservations. Physicians are needed that will commit themselves to serve the peoples of such areas. Conditions on reservations cannot compete with the alluring conditions of cities and suburbs," said Dr. LaRoque.

He completed his pre-med work at UND, and received his M.D. degree from the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee in 1981. Dr. and Mrs. LaRoque now have five children. He attributes much of his success to support from his wife Susan (a registered nurse) and their children.

DR. JAMES LATIMER

Dr. James Latimer, Mohawk, was raised near the Akwesasne Indian Reservation in New York. He had an early interest in becoming a physician, which he nurtured through conversations with local doctors at Potsdam, New York.

He attended State Universities of New York at Canton and at Potsdam, graduating with a B.A. in biology. During college he was active in the Native Americans for Cultural Awareness organization, and the college dance ensemble. Dr. Latimer held a variety of jobs during college: from groundskeeping and farm work to tutoring and lab work.

He attended the University of North Dakota through the INMED special graduate program during 1975 and made his final preparations to enter medical school. He attended Tufts University in Boston and completed his M.D. degree in 1979.

Dr. Latimer participated in a three-year family practice residency program in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is currently practicing at the Clifton Fine Hospital in Star Lake, N.Y.

DR. RONALD LIVERMONT

Dr. Ronald Livermont, Oglala Sioux, will complete the final year of his family practice residency at Saginaw, Michigan in 1983.

"My future plans are somewhat uncertain at present. I have applied for several positions with the Indian Health Service in Alaska. My family and I are both apprehensive and excited about moving into such a distant culture and region," he said.

Dr. Livermont was raised on a small ranch near Wanblee, South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge Reservation. He attended South Dakota State University, and graduated with a degree in wildlife biology. His wife, Joann, is an Oglala Sioux from Rapid City, South Dakota. She recently received a B.A. degree in art and advertising. The Livermonts have three children.

After graduating from SDSU, Dr. Livermont worked in resources and administration for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for five years. He held positions at the Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and Blackfeet Reservations; and also at the Aberdeen Area Office.

"It was in Browning (Montana) where I met the late Stanley Guardipee during an EMT course and he recruited me into the INMED Program, said Dr. Livermont, "I don't think I ever thanked him enough."

Dr. Livermont enrolled at the University of North Dakota in 1975 and completed his pre-med requirements. The next year he entered the UND School of Medicine. He was selected as the Outstanding INMED Medical Student for the 1976-77 school year. Dr. Livermont finished his last two years of medical school at the University of Colorado in Denver.

There are many opportunities available to a physician. Although his immediate future is somewhat uncertain, Dr. Livermont knows what he wants to do with his life.

"After Alaska we plan on returning home to Western South Dakota to practice in one of the larger Sioux communities or reservations. Anyone out there with similar plans? Please contact me if you are interested," he said.

DR. KENNETH LYON

Dr. Kenneth Lyon is a veterinarian and director of the Navajo Community College Animal Health and Science Center, in Tsaile, Arizona. It is the only licensed veterinary clinic on the Navajo Reservation.

"The clinic was originally set up eight years ago by Colorado State University. They set up the program mostly working out of the back of a pickup, and now we run it as a full animal hospital," said Dr. Lyon, who also teaches animal science courses at Navajo Community College.

Dr. Lyon, who is Navajo, Comanche, and Apache, was was born just off the San Carlos Apache Reservation. He was raised mostly on Apache reservations where his father worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

After high school, Dr. Lyon entered the University of Arizona to pursue a degree in aerospace engineering; but soon the U.S. space program was slowing down and such a career seemed unlikely. He decided to look into the field of veterinary medicine. He changed his major to animal health science, and volunteered his time with veterinarians to gain experience.

After earning his B.S. degree, Dr. Lyon applied to the veterinary schools at Colorado State, California, and Washington. As there are only 28 veterinary schools in the U.S. and Canada, gaining admission is very difficult and he was unsuccessful in his efforts.

Dr. Lyon then participated in the Health Sciences Minority Program at the University of Minnesota, where he took courses to complete his University of Minnesota veterinary school entrance requirements and improve his application status. He considered

reapplying to Colorado State with his improved background, but decided on the University of Minnesota because he was already there.

He speaks very highly of Ralph Holcrum and the Minority Recruitment Program at the University of Minnesota, which works to place minority students both at the University of Minnesota and other veterinary schools.

Dr. Lyon, the first American Indian to graduate from the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, accepted his position at Tsaile when he earned his D.V.M. degree. Most of the herdsmen who come to the clinic know about his Navajo heritage and prefer to see Dr. Lyon rather than his partners.

"Our practice is what we call a 'fire engine practice', which means that almost all we see are emergencies and trauma", he said, "we see all creatures great and small." They charge basically for just their materials and time. Through the college, Dr. Lyon and his partners also provide workshops and seminars to educate herd owners on how to protect their animals; and recognize and treat common illnesses.

Dr. Lyon participates in the A.A.I.P. Summer Live-In Program designed to increase the awareness of Indian students considering health care careers; and he also lectures Indian students periodically to stimulate their interest in veterinary careers.

His major interest is in veterinary surgery, an area he hopes to pursue further. To do so, he will have to leave Tsaile for a larger city. He will be doing this with some regrets, but he feels that almost any veterinarian will be able to operate the hospital and field service unit now, with the improvements he and his partners have made.

DR. CONRAD MARKERT

Dr. Conrad Markert is a family physician with a private practice in Stroud, Oklahoma.

Dr. Markert was born on October 17, 1929, in Muskogee, Oklahoma. He is 3/8 Cherokee, and comes from a family with a deep Indian tradition. His mother was brought up in the traditional Cherokee manner, and attended the Cherokee Seminary in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. His mother had a strong distrust of the white man's healing methods. When she was ill, she visited a medicine man who lived in the Cookson Hills near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Dr. Markert's father died when he was six years old. They were very poor after his father died. His grandfather gave the family a house with some land. After his father's death, his mother supported the family and encouraged him to study. His German grandfather also stressed the value of an education.

Dr. Markert graduated from high school in Muskogee in 1947. He entered Oklahoma Baptist University in Shawnee to begin his college career. He married his wife, Jayne, in 1949.

In 1951 his mother became ill and he was forced to quit school and work full-time. He was employed on a milk route in the Tahlequah area. His employer and many of the customers encouraged him to continue his education. His employer even loaned him money for school and let him repay it by working on the milk route in the summers.

Dr. Markert graduated from Oklahoma Baptist University in 1955 with a Bachelor of Science degree in math and chemistry. At this time he intended to become a chemical engineer, and went to work for Douglas Aircraft. It was while working there that he decided to become a doctor.

Dr. Markert entered the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine in 1956, and graduated in 1960. Finances were a problem, and in order to meet expenses, he worked part time in a bookstore and also worked in a psychiatric hospital in Oklahoma City. His wife, Jayne, taught high school while he was in medical school.

Dr. Markert completed a rotating internship at Hillcrest Hospital in Tulsa. In 1961 he established a private practice in Anadarko,

Oklahoma. Three years later he moved his family to Stroud, where he shares a private practice with another physician.

In Stroud he is a contract doctor for the Indian Health Service, and he sees many Indian patients from the area. Tribal leaders have visited him to express their appreciation of the considerate and humane treatment he has shown his Indian patients. Prior to Dr. Markert and his partner, Indian patients would be seen only on certain days of the week, and then were often made to wait many hours for treatment while non-Indian patients were being seen.

Dr. Markert believes Indians should be given the right to choose their doctors and the hospital that will provide treatment. He wants to see more involvement by Indians in the health professions. He feels in this way we can deal more effectively with many health problems of Indian people.

Dr. Markert is active in a number of organizations. In addition to national and state medical associations, he was a charter member of the Association of American Indian Physicians. He has served as a state surgeon and was a lieutenant colonel in the Oklahoma National Guard. He is board certified in family practice. He is also medical director of Lincoln County Health Department.

Dr. Markert and his wife have three sons and two daughters.

DR. RICHARD MEISTER

Dr. Richard Meister is Chickasaw via his ancestors on his mother's side. His great-great-grandfather, Edmund Pickens, (Indian name: Ishtehotopa) was chief of the Chickasaws during the mid-1800's. Pickens was instrumental in re-establishing the tribal government and reopening tribal schools which had been closed during the Civil War for lack of funds.

Meister's great-grandfather, Ihunter Pickens (Indian name: Pistochicia) fought bravely for the Chickasaws during the last battle against the Comanches. The Comanche chief later referred to Ihunter as "the greatest warrior of the Chickasaws".

Richard Meister grew up in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His father died when Richard was only 12. The family of four was then forced to subsist on social security payments.

Richard planned to continue with his grocery store job after he finished high school until a friend's mother gave him information on colleges and scholarships available to him.

"My teachers in high school for the most part gave me a distorted picture about college and I felt I was not able to afford it as we lived on social security. I thought college would cost much more than it did. My high school grades were not that good, as I didn't work hard until I had a direction and found that I would be able to afford college," said Dr. Meister.

He attended Central State University in Oklahoma during 1966-67 and then transferred to Oklahoma University. Dr. Meister graduated in 1971 with a B.S. in zoology. He funded his undergraduate education through the War Orphan's Bill, loans and part time jobs. During the summers he picked up jobs in construction,

as a packing house laborer and as a cashier.

After college, Dr. Meister worked for one and one-half years as a cardiology technician at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco, then he accepted a position as research asspciate for the Cardiovascular Research Institute at the University of California at San Francisco. After a year there, he returned to Mt. Zion as senior research technician.

Dr. Meister entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine in 1976 through the INMED Program.

"INMED was very helpful to me in medical school as it acted as a coordinating center. The staff was very supportive. INMED offered many services such as financial support, xeroxing, gathering information and furnishing study materials."

After finishing the two-year B.S. in medicine program at UND, he transferred to the University of California, Davis to complete his M.D. degree.

With his internship completed at U.C.L.A.'s Harbor General Hospital, Dr. Meister is now an ophthalmology resident at the University of Texas, Houston. Ophthalmology is the branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy, functions, surgery and diseases of the eye.

"Getting into medical school is highly competitive these days," said Dr. Meister, "but don't ever believe it's impossible. However, the time to start preparing for a medical career is during junior high and high school; not college."

DR. JACK ELLIS MOSELEY, JR.

Dr. Jack Ellis Moseley, Jr., Creek/Cherokee, is a pediatrics resident at Albert Einstein College in New York, New York.

A foreign languages major as an undergraduate, he has spent considerable time in France, where he recently completed a five month post-doctorate course in microbiology.

Dr. Moseley also has a deep interest in history. He was able to combine his interests in French, history, and medicine to write a research article on Alexandre Yersin, the French microbiologist-physician-explorer who conducted early research on diptheria. Dr. Moseley's article was published in the University of Chicago publication, "Perspectives in Biology and Medicine". Dr. Moseley was able to fund some of his research through a Logan Clendening Traveling Fellowship.

Dr. Moseley also researched work of Dr. Alexis Carrel, the 1912 Nobel Prize winner in medicine. His article, "Alexis Carrel, The Man Unknown: Journey of an Idea," was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, "JAMA".

He recently completed an article as first author on hemolytic anemia and renal failure in an oncology patient. He prepared a published grand rounds topic on Ludwig's Angina as well. Both of the above were completed at Johns Hopkins.

Born in Oklahoma, Dr. Moseley grew up at Wichita, Kansas, where his father, Dr. Jack E. Moseley, Sr., is a general practitioner and a clinical preceptor at the University of Kansas School of Medicine.

Dr. Moseley, Jr., is a graduate of Abilene University (B.A. in foreign languages); University of North Dakota School of Medicine (B.S. in medicine); and the Johns Hopkins University (M.D.). During his undergraduate years, Dr. Moseley was a member of the Alpha Chi scholastic honor society, a biology and foreign languages tutor, and a research assistant.

A former INMED student, Dr. Moseley hopes to assist Indian people in the training of their health care professionals.

DR. WESLEY PARKHURST

Dr. Wesley Parkhurst was a medic in the U.S. Army Reserves for several years before he entered medical school. A Choctaw from Oklahoma, he is currently practicing as tribal health officer for the Creek Nation in Dustin, Oklahoma.

Dr. Parkhurst's Army Reserves supervisor called him "my most competent medic, his knowledge of medicine far exceeds the ordinary knowledge that one would expect an army medic to have."

Dr. Parkhurst's first major in college was physics, but after two years he decided to pursue a medical career. He attended numerous junior colleges and colleges in Oklahoma, often two simultaneously or while working fulltime. He held jobs rebuilding auto parts and doing construction and janitor work. Dr. Parkhurst's undergraduate academic record was not as good as many doctors because of the added workload and Dr. Parkhurst's many outside interests (the Army Reserve, church work, and the local Explorer Scout post), but he had the ability and the personality traits necessary to become a good doctor.

He took the Medical College Admissions Test in 1972 and achieved a very high score. He was accepted into the INMED Program and entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine.

Since receiving his medical degree from the UND School of Medicine in 1978, Dr. Parkhurst has practiced at several Indian Health Service facilities in Oklahoma and Mississippi.

DR. BEN PEASE

Dr. Ben Pease is an internist currently practicing in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area. He excelled in his undergraduate and medical education, receiving almost all A grades.

He attributes his success largely to the support he received from his parents, his relatives, friends, and Dr. Walt Hollow, a Sioux physician who Dr. Pease calls his role model. Today Dr. Pease is also concerned with assisting more Indian students to become physicians. He recently spoke to several groups of young Indians in Montana at health education conferences.

Dr. Pease, a Crow, was born in Nespelem, Washington, and grew up in the state of Washington.

"My parents started me Indian dancing at age three; both my father and mother handmade various parts of my traditional regalia. My grandfather, Ben Pease, Sr., was a well-known Indian artisan," he said.

At Central Washington State University in Ellensburg, Dr. Pease began considering a medical career.

"In college I became interested in medical science and realized the great need for Indian physicians," he said.

Dr. Pease was on his college cross-country team and a basketball team in the Yakima Indian League. He was in the Central Washington State College Indian Club and the Nespelem Drum and Feather Club.

After college he entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine through the INMED Program. Dr. Pease continued his excellent academic record through medical school at UND and the University of Washington-Seattle. He was chosen as most outstanding first-year medical student at UND during 1974-75. He

recently completed his internship and residency at Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"I would like to establish a practice on or near the Crow Reservation. In the capacity of an internist, I would like to deal directly with health problems which particularly plague the Crows and other Indians," he said.

Dr. Pease advises today's students, "Formulate good study habits and acquire good reading, writing, and math skills in grade and high school. Fine tune these skills in college while pursuing a well-rounded education. The more broad your education, formal and otherwise, the better you will be prepared to deal with diverse people and problems. There is a dire need, not only for Indian health professionals, but also lawyers, business and other professionals."

A high degree of natural ability, good study habits and a strong background contributed to his success, but Dr. Pease says his Indian heritage "provided the impetus for my aspiration to become a doctor."

His current hobbies are traditional Indian dancing, running, basketball, and playing guitar.

DR. BRYCE POOLAW

Dr. Bryce Poolaw attributes much of his success in becoming a doctor to other people. "My folks made sure I did well in school," said Dr. Poolaw. "They didn't always understand my studies, but they gave me encouragement."

He was encouraged to get into medicine by a young doctor and his mother, while he was working as a pharmacist at Pawnee Indian Hospital. Dr. Ralph Dru was serving on the admission committee at Dartmouth Medical School and helped him to get accepted into medical school. While he was a student at Dartmouth, Dr. John Wolfe served as a peer counselor of Bryce. "Had it not been for John helping me with my studies, it would have been hard for me to keep pace with my studies," said Dr. Poolaw. "I really appreciated having someone to go to medical school with."

Dr. Poolaw was born at the Kiowa Indian Hospital in Lawton, Oklahoma, and reared in Anadarko. Dr. Poolaw graduated from Anadarko High School in 1965. Bryce played football and participated in track while in high school. He would have liked to play college football at a smaller college, but chose to attend the University of Oklahoma.

"When I started college I had no idea what to study," said Dr. Poolaw, "and I didn't do that well my first year." During his second year in college, he decided to study pharmacy. "I like chemistry but it seemed more practical to become a pharmacist because you would automatically have a job when you completed school," said Dr. Poolaw. Dr. Don Bowen was a classmate while he was at O.U.

Bryce's love of sports continued at O.U. He made the O.U. track team four out of his five years as a student. He threw the discus and shot put in the field events. He still loves physical exercise and continues to exercise today.

Dr. Poolaw graduated from O.U. in 1970 and was married shortly thereafter. His first work station was with the PHS at Gallup, New Mexico. In 1971, he transferred to Pawnee Indian Hospital in Pawnee, Oklahoma. It was while he was at Pawnee that he began to think about going into medicine. He got to see first hand how people were helped by physicians. "While there was a lot of satisfaction in my work as a pharmacist, I felt kind of inade-

quate when I watched those doctors work," said Dr. Poolaw. "Watching those doctors work made me wish I could do more." So with the encouragement of one of the doctors, Bryce submitted an application and was accepted at Dartmouth.

After completing medical school Dr. Poolaw came to the Family Practice Residence Program at O.U. Health Science Center. During his stay at O.U. Health Sciences Center, he worked at the Oklahoma City Urban Indian Health Project. "My last year at the residency program I got to spend a lot of time at the Urban Indian Project," said Dr. Poolaw. "Working with the clinic staff was one of the highlights of my medical career to date."

Dr. Poolaw is currently the facility director of the IHS Anadarko Clinic. The facility is small, understaffed, and there are a lot of patients says Dr. Poolaw. He says that the training he received was for doctors who would have their own practices and staff to get the work done. At the clinic at Anadarko, you have to do a lot of the things you wouldn't in a private practice. He sometimes wishes that would improve.

Dr. Poolaw spends a lot of time with his family on outings. He has three children. He likes to hunt and attend many pow wows.

Dr. Poolaw has a personal goal of continuing to work to improve the delivery of primary health care to Indian people, and has initiated some programs toward that end at Anadarko. He hopes to continue serving Indian people once he has met his obligations to IHS.

DR. FRANCES REID

Frances Reid is a psychiatrist who didn't even begin her medical education until she was 40 years old. Before becoming a physician, Dr. Reid had been an office worker, a teacher and a medical technologist.

Born in 1918, Dr. Reid spent her childhood summers on her father's cattle ranches in Northern Arizona and her winters attending school in Phoenix. Both her parents were enrolled Cherokee Indians.

Dr. Reid was very interested in becoming a lawyer, but did not enter law school because at the time, she found that most women lawyers ended up as clerks for large firms. She worked in her father's office until she got married. She then went to college to become a teacher.

Dr. Reid taught school for 12 years, and during her summers off she took courses leading to a master's degree in biological and physical sciences. Dr. Reid also earned a degree in medical technology, but decided she liked working with people too much to spend the rest of her life in a laboratory.

Her interest turned to medicine, "after my daughter was sick for several years; when I lived, thought and slept medicine." Dr. Reid did not receive much encouragement toward this goal because of her age, but she entered Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mejico in Mexico City and began her medical education.

Dr. Reid had to overcome many obstacles during this time. Her husband was sick with tuberculosis, she had to adjust to a foreign country and finance her medical education on $100 per

month loans from her mother plus whatever she could earn during vacations as a substitute teacher and medical technician.

The Universidad granted Dr. Reid a 25% reduction in tuition fees after she completed the first year of medical school, because of her high grades. Her husband died of tuberculosis when she was still a student in Mexico. As his health was failing, Dr. Reid's husband told her, "If you become a doctor I won't have to worry about you."

Dr. Reid said her Indian heritage helped her make friends with the doctor who was the head advisor for the first year students; a doctor who had shunned Frances Reid because she was older than the other students and from a foreign country. He felt she couldn't keep up. Dr. Reid knew the advisor was part Indian, so she walked up to him one day and said, "What tribe are you? I'm Cherokee." He smiled and said, "I really don't know. I think I'm a mixture of several tribes." From that day on Dr. Reid said the advisor, who also taught her anatomy course, was her friend.

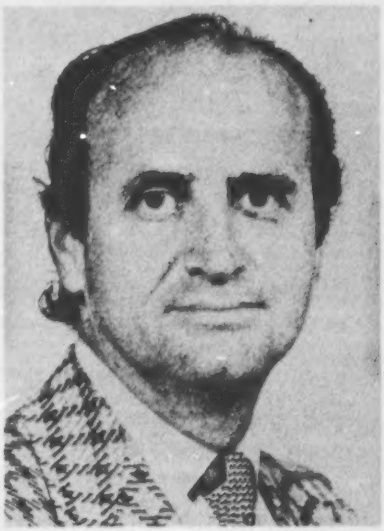
After graduating from Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mejico in 1965, she completed an internship at Memorial Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona, and a psychiatry residency at the Maryland State Department of Mental Health. During her residency she was able to develop her interest in the law when she was awarded a fellowship in forensic (legal) psychiatry.

Until 1981, she practiced in Shiprock, New Mexico, and donated her time to many Indian patients. Dr. Reid has recently been reviewing what she learned in general medicine, particularly pediatrics and obstetrics, and she hopes to do medical missionary work among the Arizona Indians in addition to practicing psychiatry.

Dr. Reid advises prospective physicians to "study hard all the way through school; and if you want to be a doctor, be prepared to continue your studies the rest of your life."

DR. EVERETT RHOADES

Dr. Everett Rhoades, director of the Indian Health Service, was born in Southwestern Oklahoma. He is enrolled with the Kiowa Tribe as one-half Indian blood. He grew up around Mount Scott where there was a large group of Kiowas, including several of his aunts and uncles. He attended a one room grade school and graduated from Elgin High School in 1949. At about this time, there was a great revival of dancing and pow wows among the Kiowas, and Dr. Rhoades was very active in these functions.



He received a scholarship to LaFayette College in Pennsylvania through a lucky accident: he happened to see a small item in his newspaper saying the college and the Zeta Psi fraternity were jointly sponsoring a scholarship for a student of Indian descent. He applied and was awarded the scholarship. Although he was very homesick, and missed the '49' dancing and the pow wows especially, he stayed at LaFayette for three years before applying to enter medical school at the University of Oklahoma. He began his medical studies in 1952 and went on to become a professor of medicine in Oklahoma City.

Dr. Rhoades' greatest single problem in completing his educationn was finding enough money to go to school. The BIA gave him a small loan and a grant, and he received a John Hay Whitney Opportunity Scholarship. He married Bernadine Toyebo, a full-blooded Kiowa, during his second year of medical school. She worked fulltime as a secretary to supplement the family income.

Dr. Rhoades' strongest motivations for becoming a physician came from both sides of his mother's family; his maternal grandfather was a physician from a prominent Connecticut family. His

maternal great-grandfather and great-uncle were also physicians. Dr. Rhoades' grandfather finished medical school in 1895; he moved west when he contracted tuberculosis. During a visit to Oklahoma, he met and married Dr. Rhoades' grandmother, 'Mahbonee', a Kiowa. On his Indian side, Dr. Rhoades had a number of medicine men and medicine women who were prominent healers in the tribe. With this background, Everett did not consider a medical career an unusual one. However, he was the first Kiowa to obtain a medical degree.

Ironically, as a mixed-blood, Dr. Rhoades has encountered some prejudice from certain Indians. In spite of this prejudice, he has been elected to the Kiowa Tribal Council three times, once serving as vice chairman of the Tribe. His political duties have led him to spend much of his free time participating in social and economic projects for the tribe.

Dr. Rhoades has been taken into both the Kiowa Gourd Clan and the Ton Kon Gaut (Blacklegging) Society. His camp can always be found at the annual celebration of these organizations on the Fourth of July and Veterans Day.

On February 1, 1982, Dr. Rhoades assumed the position of director of the Indian Health Service, the comprehensive health services system providing care for more than 750,000 American Indians and Alaska Native people.

Dr. Rhoades spent several years as a professor of medicine at the University of Oklahoma in Oklahoma City. He also has worked as a volunteer in Oklahoma City at the Indian Health Clinic in the Native American Center, which he helped found in 1973. He has been involved in the medical aspects of other Indian organizations, such as the National Congress of American Indians, the United Indian Tribes of Western Oklahoma and Kansas, and the Native American Legal Defense and Education Fund. He was the first president of the Association of American Indian Physicians.

Dr. Rhoades is less interested in helping integrate Indians into white society than he is in helping preserve Indian culture, which he sees as a great asset to America in coping with the problems of modern society. He thinks that the health professions are more natural professions for Indians than business or manufacturing. The Indians' closeness to nature and the important role of the healer and medicine man in tribal communities make professions such as medicine and nursing natural Indian professions. He also

says that these are dignified and important professions for Indians who want to assist their tribes by improving health conditions and the quality of medicine; and by raising their standard of living.

DR. ROBERT SCIACCA

The old cliche "all brawn and no brains" is applied to many athletes today. Such is not the case with Dr. Robert Sciacca, an ear, nose, and throat specialist who graduated through the INMED Program. Dr. Sciacca, Stockbridge-Munsee, radiates a friendly self confidence seldom seen. His generosity is portrayed through his willingness to share his time and energies in helping others. According to Dr. Sciacca, however, "self confidence is not inherited, it is learned." His experiences confirm his statement. He and his twin brother, Richard, were born and raised in Nekoosa, Wisconsin. They became involved in athletics while still in elementary school, eventually developing into swimming and track stars.

Football was to become the twins' claim to fame. Rob and Richard both played lineman positions on their high school football teams well enough to be awarded all-state honors. In 1963, after considering offers from several colleges attempting to recruit them, they accepted full athletic scholarships to North Dakota State University in Fargo.

During their college football careers, they were instrumental in leading NDSU to several conference championships, plus a national championship title in 1965 when they defeated Grambling College in the Pecan Bowl. Rob also won the honor of being chosen to the all-conference team his senior year.

Dr. Sciacca's maternal grandmother, Rosebud Wilson, lived on the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation in Wisconsin as a youth. She frequently told him of her uncle who was a famous Indian football star. His name was Jimmy Johnson; he was a quarterback, who later coached Big Jim Thorpe. He, along with Jim Thorpe,

Johnny Blood, and several other famous Indian athletes was inducted into the American Indian Athletic Hall of Fame. He went on to become a dentist and died of cancer at the Mayo Clinic.

Upon receiving a B.S. degree in zoology in 1967, Rob joined the military service. He was trained at Officer Candidate School (OCS), and was then shipped to Vietnam. While serving in Vietnam, Dr. Sciacca was wounded in action and required seven months of hospital confinement. As a reward for his valor, he received several decorations, including the Combat Infantry Badge, two Vietnamese medals, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart.

A turning point in his life came while Dr. Sciacca was recuperating from his battle wounds.

"While I was hospitalized, I received a forced exposure to medicine and the people who work within its many fields. I spoke with many doctors, nurses, and technicians of various types while I was there. Once I was able to move about, I visited many of the laboratories, emergency rooms, etc., with my brother who was stationed there as a medic. Inside of two months, I had seen enough to know that I wanted a career in medicine, preferably as a doctor."

After six years of active duty service, he requested a release and entered the inactive reserves in 1973 at the permanent rank of captain. Dr. Sciacca and his wife, Roseann, "the lovely girl next door," moved to Grand Forks in the fall of 1974, where he entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine through the INMED Program.

After completing the two-year B.S. degree in medicine program at UND, Dr. Sciacca transferred to the University of Alabama to complete his M.D. degree. He participated in a one-year general surgery internship at Baptist Medical Center in Birmingham, Alabama. Following his internship, he completed a three-year ear, nose, and throat residency at University Hospitals, Birmingham. He finished as chief resident of the ENT program in June, 1982. He is now in private practice in a suburb of Birmingham, Alabama. He and his wife have two children, a girl, 3½ years, and a boy, six months of age.

Dr. Sciacca is in the process of establishing an ENT consulting practice with the Choctaw Indian Health Center at Philadelphia, Miss. INMED physician, Dr. Jim Allen (Seminole) is employed at Choctaw and is assisting Dr. Sciacca in this endeavor.

Dr. Sciacca urges any student to contact him if they desire any information regarding his surgical specialty. He is an assistant clinical professor at the University of Alabama ENT Residency program and will be happy to discuss this as a potential career.

DR. LOIS STEELE

Dr. Lois Steele, Assiniboine, is director of the Indians Into Medicine (INMED) Program at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine. Aiding Indian students in training for the health professions is a natural role for Dr. Steele, who taught the sciences and physical education for over ten years. Dr. Steele grew up at Poplar, Montana, on the Fort Peck Reservation. As a child, she had a deep interest in the outdoors. Her college major was zoology and biology.

"I never really thought about going to college when I was growing up," she said. It would have been a waste if Dr. Steele hadn't gone to college, because she finished her undergraduate work with a 3.7 grade point average and went on to teach in Montana at the high school and college levels.

"My Indian heritage helped me in college. My ex-husband and I ran around with other Indians, and we all got much emotional strength from each other and maintained a sense of humor," she said.

Dr. Steele learned about formal Indian history from Indian leadership workshops at the University of Colorado. "It was amazing how they (the workshops) lent structure to all the informal cultural things I had grown up with. They enabled me to better cope with the world and to draw from the strengths of the Indian culture. Many of the workshop participants went on to be the national Indian leaders of today."

She was a teacher and Indian student counselor at Rocky Mountain College in Montana. An accomplished athlete herself, Dr. Steele coached basketball, track and field, and taught dance classes.

She also taught for six years at the junior high and high school levels. During this time, Dr. Steele kept up with her own education. In 1969 she received a master's degree in biology with an emphasis on science teaching from the University of Montana. She then accepted a teaching position at Dawson College in Glendive, Montana. She served terms at Dawson as dean of women, director of Special Services Program and Faculty Senate president. She was selected as Outstanding Educator of the Year in 1970. Dr. Steele had established a stable career for herself, but during this time she began considering a career in medicine. She was divorced in 1968, so she felt free to undertake further education, and medicine was what she was most interested in.

In March, 1973, Dr. Steele became the director of the INMED Program. She was instrumental in developing several activities designed to encourage and train Indian students for health careers. Her work during the beginning of INMED provided the impetus for many other minority health career programs.

Dr. Steele left INMED in August, 1974, to enter medical school at the University of Minnesota-Duluth. By most medical schools' standards, she was probably not a strong candidate for admission; she was older, divorced, and supporting two daughters in their early teens. Dr. Steele had very little financial backing for her medical education, only what she had saved during a couple of previous years. Her mother wanted her to quit being so career-minded and get remarried. Dr. Steele says the support from her daughters, Stacy and Cary, was what maintained her drive toward the medical field, "they always told me that I wouldn't let them quit, so they wouldn't let me quit."

When she began medical school, Dr. Steele had to take consultant jobs to make ends meet; but during the latter part of her freshman year she was awarded a National Health Service scholarship. This enabled her to concentrate harder on her studies.

"In medical school I had to prove that I was as good as everybody else; some people felt I had gotten in because I am Indian. This led to insecurities I hadn't realized I possessed academically." But Dr. Steele had a positive attitude more powerful than her insecurities: "Believe in yourself and believe you can do it. Study hard and remember that if you are going to be a good doctor, everything you learn will come in handy at one point or another. Be prepared to put in long hours." She was honored with

the Outstanding Woman Medical Student Award at the University of Minnesota-Duluth in 1976.

Dr. Steele received her M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota-Minneapolis on December 14, 1977, and completed her internship at Methodist Hospital in St. Louis Park. She began a family practice residency at the same hospital, but interrupted her work to return to the directorship of the INMED Program in 1980. Her experience as a physician makes her an even more effective director for the Program. Dr. Steele also practices medicine occasionally at Indian Health Service facilities, particularly at the White Shield Clinic on the Ft. Berthold Reservation and the Ft. Yates Indian Hospital on the Standing Rock Reservation, both in North Dakota.

She was selected as one of the National Indian Health Board Honorees for 1982 for her work to improve the conditions of health for the American Indians and Alaskan Natives. She was also elected secretary of AAIP for 1982.

DR. JAMES THOMPSON

James Thompson was born on February 12, 1944 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is descended from the Leni Lanape (or Delaware) Indian Tribe. His father, also a Leni Lanape, was born on the Grand River in Oklahoma early in this century. Dr. Thompson traces his interest in his heritage back to his father, who is "living proof that an Indian kid can succeed if he puts his or her mind to it."

Dr. Thompson's father's family was poor and no family member had ever been to college. Although he was faced with discrimination against Indians, he managed to work his way through the University of Oklahoma; he earned a bachelor's degree and later a master's degree in biology. He eventually became an instructor at the University of Oklahoma.

Dr. Thompson went to high school at Tulsa Nathan Hale and graduated in 1962. He was awarded an academic scholarship to Tulane University in New Orleans. After his college graduation in 1966, he attended Tulane Medical School, where he earned his M.D. degree in 1970.

Dr. Thompson feels that the biggest burden he faced in school was a lack of money. However, he discovered that there were many loans and scholarships for minority students, as well as part-time or summer work to supplement other money sources. "No Indian student need be concerned that he or she cannot go into one of the health professions because of lack of money. There are many opportunities, and one must look for them," he said.

Another problem he faced was the general attitude that a student must major in biology or another science field in order to go into medicine. "That is simply not so," he said. "There are basic courses you must take," he continued, "but I know many medical students who majored in history, English, or a foreign language." He believes that it is very important for each person to gear his studies toward things he or she enjoys and does well in. Grades are important in getting into medicine, he says.

"If I were to pick the largest obstacle to my getting through medical school, it would be the tendency of medical educators to train you to regard patients not as people, but rather as diagnoses walking around in bodies," he said. "This attitude is

something that each student must face and deal with," he continued.

In Dr. Thompson's opinion, another problem to be faced by health professionals is a tendency to become so overworked and tired that they do not find either the emotional or physical strength to be friendly to their patients, listen to their problems, or sometimes even to respect their dignity as human beings. This too can be overcome, but only through long, hard self-examination.

It is perhaps a combination of his personal feelings and two years in the Indian Health Service in Oklahoma that convinced Dr. Thompson to go into psychiatry. "While I was in the IHS," he says, "I became impressed that the emotional problems of my patients were very much related to their physical ills, so I went into a psychiatry residency training program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill." He chose this program because of it's community and public health emphasis (he also received a master's degree in public health at North Carolina). "It is a continuing battle," says Dr. Thompson, "to provide everyone with the kind of health and mental health care they need, rather than just those who can afford private doctors."

After working in several community mental health centers, and as psychiatry residency training director at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, he took a job with the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health. Dr. Thompson remains very active in promoting the health of Indian people and minority persons in general. He is an active member of the Association of American Indian Physicians.

Dr. Thompson is married. His wife, Louisa, is from Nutley, New Jersey (in the ancestral lands of the Leni Lanape). They have no children.

DR. MICHAEL T. VANDALL

Dr. Michael T. Vandall holds the distinction of being the first medical graduate of the INMED Program. A Yankton Sioux, he is currently in private obstetrics and gynecology practice at Minot, North Dakota. Dr. Vandall also sees patients at the Belcourt IHS Hospital on the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota.

While attending high school in Bismarck, North Dakota, Dr. Vandall became interested in medicine. He joined the high school's health career club and worked as a volunteer orderly at the Bismarck Hospital. These activities were important to him, as they gave him the motivation to develop a strong background in math, biology, and chemistry; and to experience the realities of hospital work.

After high school, Dr. Vandall attended Bismarck Junior College for one year before transferring to the University of North Dakota. He participated in the Reserve Officer Training Program and took out student loans to finance his undergraduate years.

After he completed his pre-med natural sciences degree, Dr. Vandall entered the U.S. Army as a lieutenant. He served three months active duty, then he enrolled in the Army Reserve Control Group and moved to South Dakota to be with his family. At the time, his father was dying of cancer.

Dr. Vandall took more science courses at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion and Black Hills State in Spearfish, to improve his chances of getting into medical school.

He was a second year medical student at UND when he heard about INMED from a classmate, Ralph Dru, a staunch INMED ad-

vocate who also received a medical degree through the Program. Dr. Vandall is thankful to INMED for "financial aid, but more importantly, for understanding, encouragement, and moral support from people like Lois Steele and Bernie Kahrahrah."

After completing his medical degree at the UND School of Medicine in 1976, Dr. Vandall moved to San Francisco for a rotating internship at the large U.S. Public Health Service Hospital there. San Francisco being an international port, Dr. Vandall was able to work with a wide variety of infections and diseases at the PHS hospital. His patients came from all over the world, and some had ailments seldom seen in the United States.

He was considering a pediatrics, general surgery, or family medicine residency; but after three or four months of internship, Dr. Vandall decided to specialize in OB/GYN.

After the internship, he entered an OB/GYN residency at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Phoenix, Arizona.

"It was tiring, it was long hours, and it was hard work; but you would always see something interesting," said Dr. Vandall.

In 1980, Dr. Vandall accepted a position as deputy chief of obstetrics at the PHS hospital in Tuba City, Arizona. He later transferred to the Carl Albert Indian Hospital in Ada, Oklahoma. Dr. Vandall is very thankful for the experience he has gained working with the Public Health Service.

"The amount of things I saw and learned over the past two years was tremendous," he said.

Dr. Vandall, his wife and daughter, moved to Minot, North Dakota early in 1982, and he joined the practice of Drs. David McDonald and Gary Mills. He is still involved in Indian health care at the Turtle Mountain Reservation and at Minot.

He advises students aspiring to become physicians to obtain a sound fundamental education.

"Drive and determination really pay off. If you just keep on working hard, even though at times there's bitter disappointments, you can be whatever you want to be."

"The greatest thing about the health care profession is that we can help people. It is the best feeling to get that thankfulness; to see a patient going out the door relieved of pain and worry."

DR. MIKE VINSON

Dr. Mike Vinson, Chickasaw, was born and raised in rural Southeastern Oklahoma. Most of his life was spent in Fillmore, Oklahoma, a very small community that is predominantly made up of Chickasaw Indians.

He attended high school at Milburn and Tishomingo, Oklahoma and had excellent grades. He showed leadership potential throughout his high school years. Dr. Vinson was vice-president of his freshman class and president of his sophomore, junior and senior classes. He was also captain of the basketball team his final year of high school. Dr. Vinson won medals in math and science competitions against students from other schools in Central and Southern Oklahoma.

During the summer months after his sophomore and junior years, he participated in the Upward Bound Project. This was a government project to motivate students from low-income families to attend college. The people from this program were instrumental in guiding him toward college.

He enrolled at the University of Oklahoma for the summer of 1969. That summer he had a 3.5 grade average. After that semester, his coursework began to go gradually but definitely downhill. This was mainly due to the fact that he worked fulltime nights at the State Mental Hospital in Norman. His grades kept dropping until he knew he had to do something about them if he wanted to get into medical school.

He had planned on becoming a doctor for several years and had no intentions of giving up hope, so on April 14, 1971, he joined

the United States Army to give himself a two-year period for thinking and rest from college.

He took basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri and then advanced individual training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He received two years training as a medic, but then the Army decided it had a drug problem and started recruiting prospective drug counselors. Since he had a college background in pre-med plus experience working in a mental hospital, Dr. Vinson was among the first recruited.

He attended a rush five-week course in psychology and drug counseling after which he was sent to Fort Devons, Massachusetts.

"Upon arriving at Fort Devons with four other drug counselors, I found an unbelievable number of drug users, an unconcerned group of commanding officers, and a non-existent drug program. We immediately began planning a drug program and arousing interest among the commanding officers. In October, 1971, the Army completed work on our Halfway House," said Dr. Vinson. He worked at the Halfway House for four months leading group therapy sessions, counseling, and just plain being a friend to the men. He enjoyed the work immensely, even though it was frustrating, time consuming, and not appreciated by anyone except the patients and the psychiatrist in charge.

In January, 1972, Dr. Vinson was put in charge of organizing an outpatient drug program. During the day he would interview all med-evacuated heroin addicts from Vietnam, screen them for mental problems for the psychiatrist, administer and evaluate Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Tests, and carry out his role of liaison specialist between the drug program and the companies. At night he would run group therapy sessions with the Vietnam returnees. Later on, with the help of another specialist, he assumed the role of statistician for the drug program. Dr. Vinson was kept very busy, but he enjoyed it tremendously.

"It was during this time that I began to realize how much there was to learn about the world that couldn't be taught in books. I had been so involved in college that I found myself relating to formulas and equations instead of getting out and talking with people. I began to sincerely enjoy people and was concerned with their problems. I began to realize that books were instruments for gaining knowledge, but that this knowledge without practical experience in dealing with people makes for a very one-sided and

unhappy person. At least this was true for me," said Dr. Vinson.

On the 12th of January, 1973, he was honorably discharged from the Army. On the 15th of January, he started back to college with a new perspective on life and a revitalized determination to become a doctor. Dr. Vinson is thankful for his experience in the Army. He feels it gave him greater enthusiasm and confidence toward a medical career.

He then spent one year at the University of North Dakota preparing for medical school through the INMED Program. In 1974, he was accepted into the Harvard Medical School, where he earned his M.D. degree. Dr. Vinson then attended a year-and-a-half of a surgery residency at the University of Oklahoma. He left the residency to work in the emergency room at Joplin, Missouri, where he was located until recently. Dr. Vinson plans to return to one of the Oklahoma Indian communities.

DR. ROGER DALE WALKER

There are less than 15 American Indian psychiatrists and Dr. Roger Dale Walker (Cherokee) is among that small group. A "farm boy" who grew up south of Claremore, Oklahoma, Dr. Walker comments "before I went to medical school, I did not know what psychiatry was about," yet today, Dr. Walker is the director of the Veterans Administration Alcohol Treatment Program at the University of Washington Health Sciences Center, a leader in research concerning Indian alcoholism and its treatment, and the author of numerous publications in the field of cross-cultural psychiatry.

A young man (36), Dr. Walker received his M.D. from the University of Oklahoma in 1972. As an undergraduate his interests were in genetic and virus research. While in medical schools, he found this subject not very exciting, and looked at family medicine briefly. Finally he states, "I just kind of backed into psychiatry."

The choice to become a psychiatrist was a difficult one, because even though his family had consistently supported Dr. Walker's educational efforts, (he decided to become a physician in the seventh grade) they did not understand what psychiatry was. Neither of his parents finished high school, (his father is employed as a mechanic) and according to Dr. Walker, "it is common for people who live out in the country in places like Oklahoma simply not to have a first hand knowledge of psychiatry." Dr. Walker received post graduate training in psychiatry at the University of Oklahoma (1972-1973) and at the University of California at San Diego.

Dr. Walker is Cherokee, as is his wife Pat Silk Walker, and they

both share a common interest in Indian alcohol research and Indian adolescent psychiatry. Pat Walker is a child psychiatric nurse and has co-authored a number of publications with her husband on the subject of alocholism and its etiology among American Indians. Dr. Walker states that, "we share our research and work and our lives are made full because of this sharing."

In talking with Dr. Walker, one is impressed with his commitment to Indian health. In addition to his clinical and research work with Indian alcoholism, he is active with the Seattle Indian Health Board, and conducts health related workshops around the country at Indian reservations. Dr. Walker is emphatic about the need for more Indian psychiatrists, stating, "there are 1.4 million American Indians in this country and between 7 to 14 Indian psychiatrists, yet there are 1 million Japanese and 700 Japanese psychiatrists." He emphasizes the importance of the communication network that exists among American Indian psychiatrists. He comments, "We know each other well, and when there is a problem I know who I can talk with about it."

Dr. Walker enjoys attending stomp dancing, and pow wows. Every year he tries to come back to Oklahoma to attend a Cherokee family's birthday party in honor of a son. He states, "It has been going on for over 20 years and gets bigger every year. People come back from all over the country to make that party. It's nice to get back to see the country folks you grew up with and to relax away from the intensity of work. Stomp and country dancing with ice cream are the big activities."

Dr. Walker's advice to young Indian people who want to be physicians is "if you are interested in medicine, do it, and upon doing that, do not lose your identity, maintain it, let it grow." As an AAIP member, a psychiatrist and a researcher, Dr. Walker has established a bright example for young Indian people to follow. His talents and energy are being dedicated to the cause of Indian health and Dr. Walker's career is certainly one to watch.

DR. THOMAS S. WHITECLOUD, III

Dr. Thomas S. Whitecloud, III was the 1981 president of the AAIP and is a charter member of the organization. A young physician who has achieved distinction in clinical practice, teaching, and research, Dr. Whitecloud was born in New Orleans, Louisiana on December 29, 1940.

Dr. Whitecloud grew up in small towns in Texas and Mississippi in which his physician father (Dr. Thomas S. Whitecloud II, a founding member of AAIP) was often the only doctor. However, he considers Picayune, Mississippi as his home town.

Dr. Whitecloud graduated from Picayune Memorial High School in 1958 and was quite active in athletics while a high school student, lettering in football, basketball, track and tennis. His athletic prowess enabled him to attend Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana on a football scholarship, and Dr. Whitecloud is not at all immodest when discussing the winning record of his football team.

Dr. Whitecloud decided to become a physician when he was only 12. As a youth, he would work alongside his father in both the clinic and the operating room. Dr. Whitecloud notes that "I can remember quite vividly holding retractors while my father performed appendectomies. He would tell me that I could not turn loose regardless of how tired I got and what was only a 30 minute operation would seem like three hours."

After graduating from Louisiana College in 1962, Dr. Whitecloud entered Tulane University Medical School and received his M.D. in 1962. He received the Outstanding Pre-Medical Student Award as an undergraduate and received a Kellog Scholarship while in medical school. He interned with the Public Health

Service in Seattle, Washington and returned to New Orleans for a residency in orthopedic surgery at the Tulane University/Public Health Service combined program.

Since completing his residency in 1971, Dr. Whitecloud has distinguished himself in a number of professional areas. He has served as chief of the Department of Orthopedic Surgery, U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, and is currently on the staffs of the following New Orleans hospitals: Charity Hospital of Louisiana, Touro Infirmary, Veterans Administration Hospital, Crippled Childrens Hospital, and Tulane Medical Center. Dr. Whitecloud is associate professor of orthopedic surgery at Tulane University Medical School and has authored numerous medical research publications. He also maintains a private practice and is active in many professional organizations.

Dr. Whitecloud is one-fourth Chippewa of the Lac d'Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin. However, Dr. Whitecloud's father's parents were divorced and his father grew up with his mother in Louisiana away from his Indian community. Dr. Whitecloud's father also raised his family in the South, and consequently Dr. Whitecloud did not have any significant contact with Indian people as a youth.

In fact, his consciousness as an Indian began only after his involvement with the AAIP and he considers such persons as Dr. Johanna Clevenger and Dr. Beryl Blue Spruce instrumental in encouraging his feelings of ethnic identity.

However, Dr. Whitecloud can remember visits to his grandfather (Thomas S. Whitecloud I, a graduate of Yale Law School) at the Lac d'Flambeau Reservation and listening to him tell Indian myths. He has also a fond memory of being with his father at a stadium in Gallup, New Mexico in 1950 where then General Eisenhower was delivering a speech. At one point in the address, General Eisenhower, apparently intending to gain the sympathy of the Indian persons in the audience, commented that Indians were fierce fighters in World War II. Dr. Whitecloud recounts "that my father immediately stood up, and let out a war whoop that could be heard from one end of the stadium to the other."

Dr. Whitecloud has followed his father's footsteps in developing a commitment to the AAIP and its goal to improve the health

of the Indian people. He has been active in the development of AAIP programs and has served on the executive board in several different capacities.

DR. JUDY WILSON

Dr. Judy Wilson, Delaware/Powhatan, is an internist practicing in Dillon, Montana. She attended the University of North Dakota and University of Oklahoma Schools of Medicine. She completed an internal medicine residency at the University of Oklahoma while she served on the Oklahoma City Indian Health Board. She is presently a member of the Association of American Indian Physicians.

Dr. Wilson grew up in Bethesda, Maryland. She had an early interest in medicine and majored in biology at Swarthmore (PA) College. During her last two years as an undergraduate, she had summer jobs in research. During the summer of 1971, she worked at the infectious disease laboratory of the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Nashville. The next summer she participated in the Clinical Research Training Program at Yale University Hospital. At Yale, she researched ribonucleic acid (RNA) structure and sequencing techniques.

In addition to her deep involvement in the sciences, Dr. Wilson is an accomplished violinist. She served as concert mistress of the Swarthmore College Orchestra for three years. She was able to study violin with experts from the Philadelphia Orchestra through a Barnard Scholarship. Dr. Wilson performed extensively with small chamber music groups; and she taught violin lessons and tuned pianos to help finance her education.

In 1973, Dr. Wilson entered the University of North Dakota School of Medicine through the INMED Program. Growing up in Bethesda, she hadn't received much previous exposure to Indian

people, but her father (a corporation executive) tried to cultivate her Indian awareness.

"My father's parents were of mixed Delaware and Powhatan blood. He was not permitted to attend the same school as white children. For this reason, his mother, an accredited teacher, taught her children in her home. He grew up with a profound sense of respect for his heritage and has instilled these feelings into his children," she said.

Dr. Wilson's husband, Ken Hunt is also a physician; a family practitioner. They have one child, Catherine. Dr. Wilson's brother, Harry Wilson, M.D., is a pediatrician and pathologist in Denver and also a member of AAIP.

DR. GARY EDWARD WORK

Dr. Gary Edward Work, Choctaw, was an Indian Health Service pharmacist for several years before entering medical school. He is a 1982 medical graduate of Oklahoma University Health Sciences Center. He has deep roots in rural Oklahoma. Raised on a farm at Lindsay, Oklahoma, Dr. Work attended a high school with only 50 students.

"I felt like I received a good education at Hughes High School. The teachers took a genuine interest in trying to teach the students something, in fact, it was through the concern and interest of one of my teachers that I entered into pharmacy."

Dr. Work is the youngest of nine children, and he often traveled home to help on the family farm during his undergraduate years at East Central Oklahoma State and Oklahoma University. Dr. Work, who had always done above average work in school, saw a turning point in his studies when he had a year and a half of pharmacy school left. He began studying with a friend of his rather than alone. "It helped me to improve my study habits and consequently, my grades."

He graduated on May 15, 1972, with a B.S. in pharmacy. The following day he began a six-week assignment as staff pharmacist at the Indian Health Clinic in Shawnee, Oklahoma. Dr. Work left Shawnee to complete a one-year pharmacy residency at the Gallup (NM) Indian Medical Center. He later returned to Oklahoma and the Choctaw people at the Talihina Indian Hospital.

"Many of the people accepted me well because I am a Choctaw Indian and because we would say things in Choctaw. I cannot speak Choctaw fluently, but I know many words' meanings

and phrases. My mother and father both were able to speak Choctaw, but they never taught their children to fluently speak the language."

Dr. Work served a year as president of the Choctaw Nation Historical Society, an organization responsible for preserving and promoting Choctaw history and culture.

In May, 1977, he became chief of pharmacy services at the PHS Indian Health Center in McAlester, Oklahoma. A dedicated and concerned pharmacist, Dr. Work took the time to discuss medication and treatment with the patients so each could better understand their individual health conditions. When he resigned from his position, Dr. Work was awarded a Public Health Service plaque for outstanding Commissioned Corps service.

He saw the need for more Indian physicians firsthand, and decided to help fill that need. In 1977, Dr. Work entered the University of North Dakota as a special graduate through INMED to finish preparing for medical school. The next year he was accepted into the UND School of Medicine. Dr. Work was a student representative to the INMED Advisory Board, and he coordinated a major health workshop for the UND Indian Association. He was selected by his medical school classmates to receive the Ciba Award for outstanding community service. After completing the two-year B.S. in medicine program at UND, Dr. Work transferred to Oklahoma to finish his M.D. degree. He is currently an internal medicine resident of Texas Tech University in Amarillo.

Dr. Work and his wife, Valorie, have three children, Tina, Ella, and Hugh. His hobbies include playing guitar, softball, and archery.

INMED Health Professionals Seminar, 1978

INMED Advisory Board Meeting, 1979